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LAST EDITION

HOME RULE MAY GO INTO FORCE BEFORE IRISH CONSCRIPTION

Significance Attached to Appointment of Mr. Shortt, Who Opposed Irish Conscription During Passage of Man-Power Bill

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—The appointment of Mr. Edward Shortt as Chief Secretary for Ireland has not yet been officially announced. Importance attaches to the fact that Mr. Shortt voted against the application of conscription to Ireland during the passage of the Man-Power Bill. His position is understood to be that it must be Home Rule first and conscription afterward and his appointment may mean that every effort will be made to hurry up Home Rule, with the object of approximating, as nearly as possible, to the hope expressed by Mr. G. N. Barnes in the House of Commons that there might be Home Rule on the statute book before the enforcement of conscription.

Mr. Shortt is partly Irish himself and is as decided a Liberal as Mr. Duke was a Conservative. Some attempt is being made to interpret Mr. Duke's judicial appointment as signifying his opposition to conscription, but it is well known that he had long regarded the moment when the Irish convention would report as the natural termination of his tenure of office.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, who returned from London to Dublin on Thursday, has again returned to London and these movements are apparently taken as relating to the Lord Lieutenant's reported resignation and the appointment of his successor.

For the moment there is no concentration on any one name for Lord Lieutenant. Lord Middleton's name having again dropped into the background.

In view of the idea that the Government may try to pass the Home Rule measure before conscription comes into force, interest attaches to the further postponement of the operation of the Ministry of National Service Order, 1917, with reference to Ireland. The date of the latest postponement expired today, and the London Gazette contains an Order-in-Council, stating that the Director-General may, by the order, appoint a date later than the 1st of May, 1918, as the date on which the Ministry of National Service Order, 1917, shall come into operation, either as respects Ireland or as respects any particular area in Ireland, and so forth, and the order shall not come into operation as respects Ireland, except as may be directed by the Director-General under this provision.

Press and Vatican

Comments on Roman Catholic Attitude in the War

LONDON, England (Thursday).—"Home and the Irish (Roman) Catholics" is the title of the Morning Post editorial today, which notes the coincidence of the Roman Catholic action in Ireland, Australia and Quebec. "The Vatican can hardly fail to be aware that its attitude in this war has roused deep suspicion and resentment, not only among those of other branches of the (Roman) Catholic Church, but in the breasts also of many who look to Rome for spiritual guidance. The silence of the (Roman) Catholic Church upon the issue of right and wrong in Germany's assault upon the peace of Europe and the cruel outrages with which this assault was attended, the treatment of Cardinal Mercier by a father to whom he might have looked for consolation and support, the coincidence between the papal note and Germany's interest at the time it was issued, these and other incidents aroused a feeling among (Roman) Catholics akin to the national resentment in England before the Reformation."

"Nor should we be surprised to see among the (Roman) Catholics of France an irresistible movement for the foundation of a Gallican Church, similar in national independence and sentiment to the Church of England, as one of the results of this war."

Concluding by saying that if the Pope showed his disapproval of the policy of rebellion by the Irish against their temporal rulers, neither the Irish priesthood nor the people would disregard the warning, the Morning Post adds: "If, however, this unwholesome agitation goes on unrehearsed, we fear most people in this country will persist in the vulgar and unscientific method of thought known as putting two and two together, and will get it firmly into their heads that the Vatican is secretly aiding and abetting the Central Powers."

The Daily Chronicle, on the other hand, this morning, in deploring the delay in producing the Home Rule Bill, describes the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland as deserving the greatest credit in that there has been no explosion.

Legislators Discuss Home Rule

LONDON, England (Thursday).—A sidelight is thrown on the difficult issues involved by the meeting on Wednesday of between 50 and 60 peers and members of the House of Com-

MAYOR URGES HEALTH DEPARTMENT INQUIRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Mayor Hylan has written a letter to Dr. Royal S. Copeland, the health commissioner appointed by the Mayor following the resignation of Dr. Amster, urging him to make a fearless and honest investigation of the health department, and to permit no outside influence, however powerful, to deter him.

GERMANS MAKE NO MOVE IN FLANDERS

Repulse of General von Arnim May Be More Severe Than Judged—British in Mesopotamia Push Towards Mosul

War summary specially written for The Christian Science Monitor

The conditions at the front prove that the defeat of General von Arnim's troops was perhaps even more severe than has been judged. Not even heavy gun fire has been heard along the German front since the last of those gray waves came up to the three hills and to Voormezele and la Clytte on their flanks. That when the sun went down these waves were not only broken, but crushed, is plain from the fact that the French and British have not merely been able to slightly improve their positions since, but that no movement has come from the German trenches. In a way this makes it all the more necessary for the prestige and for the morale of the Germans that another great effort, in even greater strength, should be made to break the line that has recently delivered. That it will come, there is no reason to doubt; that it will prove just as futile as those preceding it there is equally no reason to doubt. It is, indeed, becoming daily more certain that the strength in which the Germans attacked was vaster than was imagined, for certainly two more divisions have been identified amongst General von Arnim's troops, and these include the Guards, which suffered as heavily as the other troops.

Meantime there are rumors that detachments of Czechs have appeared in Italian uniforms on the Italian front, and have been brigaded with the Italian troops. If this is true it would signify that some means have been found for these men to join the Allies, but it is difficult to see how it is the case. During the Russian revolution, after the revolution, the Austrian troops received at least one great setback, to their intense surprise. But this setback, it afterwards transpired, had been given them by a Czech division, which was fighting in the Russian ranks. It was what was known as the army of Professor Masaryk, and had been organized with his help under the Russian flag. But that Czechs in any quantity can have reached the Italian lines, unless through wholesale desertion, seems doubtful. If it were true, it would be serious for Austria.

In the far east the British are still driving their way up the Tigris towards Mosul. The great trunk road from Baghdad to the Black Sea here bends eastward some 25 miles midway between the stream and Kifri, and then passes through Kerkook and Erbil to Mosul. Mosul, of course, is one of the principal cities on the river, and one of the principal supply centers of the Turks in Mesopotamia. It is a station also on the Baghdad railway, and it is at it that General Marshall is now aiming. The Turks have been driven out of Kifri and Tuzkurmatt in the direction of Kerkook, where their immediate headquarters are supposed to be, and General Marshall's men, following close in their

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Samuel Gompers
President of the American Federation of Labor

EMPEROR KARL TO VISIT THE KAISER

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday).—A Vienna message states Emperor Karl with Baron Burian is expected to visit the Kaiser at the German headquarters shortly, presumably for the settlement of fundamental questions.

RENEWAL OF PEACE TALK DISCOUNTED

Washington Sees in Rumored Renewal of Proposals by the Pope Only Confirmation of Central Powers' Known Plans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Intimations from The Hague that peace proposals, more pressing than any in the past, are to be made in the Whitsunday announcement by Pope Benedict, have produced no impression here further than to confirm what this Government has considered the Central Powers' program to be all along. It may be said, also, that Administration officials feel that peace talk now, coming as it evidently does from Vienna and encouraged in Berlin, is a certain indication of the desperation of the Central Powers, which also are to seek, possibly for the last time, a peace that will save them from complete destruction.

This Government deprecates any discussion of peace at this time. The last speech of the President on the subject, the one delivered at Baltimore, closes the doors on the subject until the people of the Central Powers themselves give evidence that they are ready to cast aside their present military masters.

It is not felt here that the Imperial Government or that of Austria-Hungary entertain any sincere thought that peace can be secured, but they hope that the rejection of overtures will serve to brace their peoples for further sacrifices.

NEW IDEAS MADE, SAYS MR. GOMPERS

President of American Federation of Labor at City Club Says War Is Developing Thoughts That Will Never Perish

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—The ideas of justice we are all putting into effect during the war and for the direct purpose of winning the war are not going to be thrown away after the war, said Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, speaking at a mass meeting at the Boston City Club, this afternoon.

In our time, he said, there are being developed thoughts that will never perish. "The Kaiser and his minions," he said, "had a very clear concept of us before the war. We were so thoroughly engrossed with our material affairs, so busy attending to our individual business, that we didn't care for anything else. Many of us were tired of hearing the Declaration of Independence read; many had a very poor understanding of the word freedom."

"There must be not only unity of action but unity of thought; there dare not be any slackening in any capacity in the democracies of the world," continued Mr. Gompers.

Henry B. Endicott, executive manager of the State Public Safety Committee, presided. "We are not here as union or non-union men," he said, "but as men drawn together with but one thought, one cause—to win the war. War is changing the relations of labor and capital," said Mr. Endicott, "and they are beginning to look on each other as partners."

At a luncheon which preceded the meeting, Mr. Penrose Hallowell, chairman of the executive committee of the New England Liberty Loan Committee, predicted that by Saturday night New England will be standing among the highest Liberty Loan subscribers, and not near the bottom. He said that the response from all classes "is very gratifying."

Plea Against Strikes

Samuel Gompers Addresses Labor Men at Faneuil Hall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—How organized labor in the United States must regard its obligation during the war, and call no strikes or take other steps which might hinder the nation in the conflict, was set forth by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, in an address here Wednesday evening in Faneuil Hall under the auspices of the Boston Central Labor Union.

"No one can dispute with you your right to defend your standards," he said, "but you must do your defending without the cessation of work, nor enter any movement which you cannot defend when your boys return from the trenches and ask for an explanation." They must give the men in the trenches, he said, the right and the power to fight, and not place them in the position of the Russian soldiers. "I want what is best for the workers and will try to get the best for them," he continued, "but I do not want them to clutch at a shadow and lose all. I don't want the workers to venture so far as to lose the foundation of our great achievements."

Mr. Gompers said that the safety of the republic and the safety of its

JAPAN NOT SEEKING TROTSKY ALLIANCE

No Good Could Come From Such an Arrangement Thinks London Authority Who Considers Bolshevik Pro-German

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday).—Japan, at any rate, is not angling after an invitation from Leon Trotsky for her intervention, whatever the other Allies may be doing, according to a reliable Japanese informant of The Christian Science Monitor.

This informant did not know how Japan would look upon such an invitation, if it were received, but he personally did not feel that any good result could possibly flow from an alliance between the Entente, which is struggling for liberty and international order, and Bolshevism, which he described as "stark anarchy and the negation of all law and order."

As hitherto understood in civilized communities, this bureau's informant was personally doubtful of any invitation being forthcoming, for Japanese intervention would not be in the interests of Germany, and nothing that the Bolsheviks had ever done had failed, directly or indirectly, to conduce to the interests of the Central Powers.

Referring to Baron Goto's appointment, this authority emphatically repudiated the idea that the new Foreign Minister was pro-German, a rumor due entirely, he said, to the hopelessly superficial idea that anyone partly educated in Germany must be pro-German.

Baron Goto, he said, was neither pro-German, pro-English, nor pro-American. He was solely pro-Japanese, and inasmuch as Japan was an ally of the Entente Powers, he was pro-Entente.

The informant recapitulated what Japan had done, maintaining finally that Japan had stood upon the house-tops to declare her unalterable faith in the outcome of the war and her unchangeable fealty to the Allies' cause. Continuing, he said that Japan asks China to disentangle herself from her old prejudices and the maze of intrigue planted and fostered by the enemy, but added that the Government felt that the Chinese Government understood Japan's entire friendliness in the effort after mutual cooperation and advantage.

Regarding Russia, the situation had provided an opportunity for malverdict propaganda, particularly with a view to an estrangement between Japan and Russia and between America and Japan. While not for a moment making light of the spread of inimical influences in Siberia, menacing Japan, China, and also the Allies, on the other hand, Japan had not lost sight of the fact that Russia was a power endeavoring to reorganize a machine temporarily out of order. Japan must give encouragement and assistance and support to the work of reorganization.

Finally, the speaker repeated that there was no change, nor would there be any change, in the policy of the Government, because of the changes in the Cabinet.

"We will maintain peace in the Far East," he said, "and help our neighbors and friends to the limit of our capacity."

Statement by Baron Goto

New Foreign Minister of Japan Will Not Change Policy

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday).—"There is no truth in the suggestion of a change of policy, or any lessening of loyalty to all its engagements on the part of this Government, because of the change in personnel," Baron Goto, the new Japanese Foreign Minister, stated yesterday, according to a Reuters telegram.

Baron Goto's statement was issued following his reception of the heads of the diplomatic corps.

"It ought to be enough," he said, "to say that Japan is one of the Allies. Japan is always loyal to her engagements and faithful to her friends."

"This is the leading idea of our foreign policy. Next we have as a center pivot, the Anglo-Japanese alliance, our engagements with the United States and others, notably the Lansing notes, our long-lasting friendship with the Allied Powers, also our sincere desire for good relations and co-operation with Russia and China."

After paying a tribute to the Allies, and describing President Wilson as one whose calm courage and steady purpose had made him one of the foremost of the world's greatest statesmen, Baron Goto added that though Japan longed for peace she would not shrink from war where the cause was just, or her honor or safety were menaced. Japan had done and would continue to do what was in her power as one of the Allies.

Ukrainians Arrested

Germans Establish Military Rule in Capital of Ukraine

LONDON, England (Thursday).—The Germans have established military rule in Kiev, the Ukrainian capital, and have arrested a number of the members of the Government on the

(Continued on page two, column six)

BOARD WITHDRAWS VACCINATION ORDER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

BUHL, Ida.—The School Board has withdrawn its order making vaccination compulsory for attendance at the public schools and has asked for the return of the children to school who were being kept at home by non-compliance with this order. Prior to its withdrawal arrangements had been made by a number of parents to serve an injunction against the order.

IDLE MEN IN STATE MAY NUMBER 50,000

E. F. McSweeney of War Efficiency Committee Tells Legislative Members Massachusetts Has Big Man-Power Problem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—With 30,000 to 50,000 idle men in the State, and preparations under way for calling women in six months to do men's work, Massachusetts faces a man-power problem of momentous consequences. Edward F. McSweeney, secretary of the War Efficiency Committee, told the Legislative Committee on Social Welfare today. He said it has become necessary to organize a great statewide farm drive in order to get a sufficient number of agricultural workers to produce a normal food supply this year.

The committee gave a public hearing on a bill to require all able men between 18 and 50 years to be regularly employed during the war. Representative Fred P. Greenwood of Everett, author of the bill, declared: "This is no fad. It is a serious matter. Other states have adopted similar laws, and the Canadian provinces are attacking the subject."

"We hear of hundreds of men applying for work at the Fore River shipyards, where high wages are paid. These men say: 'Yes, I'm patriotic; at \$5 or \$10 a day.' The fact is, labor is intoxicated today with high pay."

In answer to Senator Wilson of Brighton, Mr. Greenwood was ready to compel men to work 50 hours a week, though his bill calls for only 36 hours.

"Every man who won't do his bit should be compelled to do his bit," declared John C. Gordon, a social worker, of Somerville. He told of "social pests" in his city, doing nothing.

Henry Sterling, representing the State Branch Federation of Labor, favored the fundamentals of the bill, but believed it was piecemeal legislation. He contended there was no general shortage of labor, and continued:

"The only scarcity of help exists in certain war industries. The trouble all centers about a mal-adjustment of labor that is a serious hindrance to the allied cause."

Mr. Sterling stated that while organized labor was not opposed to being compelled to work in the war industries, it was unalterably opposed to being forced to work for private employers, against its will.

Unless the Legislature was ready to attack the question in its broader aspects, Mr. Sterling thought the Greenwood bill should be referred to the next General Court. He offered the committee the following program of procedure:

Every man able to work, of whatever age, should be obliged to carry a card showing his regular place of employment; every man out of employment to register at some recognized agency for procuring employment.

Every applicant for employment should be required to present himself to an examining board, who should ascertain what occupation he is willing and able to follow.

Suitable provision should be made for teaching such applicant along the lines of the work selected. Regular attendance upon instruction should be rigidly required during periods of involuntary idleness.

Every man not earning should be learning.

A recess committee should investigate employment agencies, learn their methods, how efficient they may be and what abuses if any exist.

Employment Office Licenses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—At a hearing before the House Ways and Means Committee today, Representative Young of Weston presented a new bill, drawn by himself, Director Gettemy of the Bureau of Statistics, Mr. McSweeney and others, proposing to put the licensing of employment offices entirely in the hands of Mr. Gettemy's bureau.

This is a substitute for the pending bill giving control to the State Board of Labor and Industries.

TWO BRITISH NAVAL LOSSES

LONDON, England (Thursday).—Six officers and 13 men are missing as the result of the sinking of one ship and the foundering of another reported last night by the British Admiralty.

The sloop Cowslip was torpedoed and sunk April 25, and five officers and one man are missing. Torpedo boat No. 90 foundered, and from her one officer and 12 men are missing.

FRENCH PRISONERS ARE INOCULATED BY THE GERMANS

American Who Has Lived in Germany for Years Corroborates Reports of Deliberate Attempts to Destroy French Race

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NEW YORK, N. Y.—Deliberate inoculation, by the Germans, of French prisoners as one means of furthering the German plan to extinguish the French as a race, is one of the horrors of the Prussian method of waging war which has been charged in the public press. Corroboration of this horror as a fact is now made possible through the information given to this bureau by an American who lived for many years in Germany, and whose information in turn was obtained from a German civil engineer and electrician, who at the time was doing all kinds of odd jobs for the German Government.

"During October and November, 1914," said this bureau's informant, "certain business transactions brought me into constant touch with this German and his Austrian wife. At first they were very reticent about the war, though they had many questions to ask about the United States. It was several times noted that the wife was in tears, and when asked as to the special cause of her weeping, she would always answer:

"Oh, those beautiful horses! My heart is broken at the thought of their being killed and left wounded on the field, and no help for them."

"When reminded of the men who must be killed and wounded, she would reply:

"Yes, it is terrible, but my feeling is for the horses."

"When the Belgians and their sufferings were mentioned, this lady would only answer with expressions of contempt and disdain, with accusations of crime and many monstrous propositions."

"At that period Belgium had not yet become a German province, though her postage bore the words 'Deutsches Reich.' France was losing her towns, cities and villages daily. Hourly telegrams were arriving announcing victories. On all sides school children were celebrating and enjoying holidays. Thousands of French soldiers were being sent in."

"As tales began to spread about these prisoners, their awful condition, their being only young boys, say from 14 to 16, and old men tottering from age and disease, unfit for any purpose, my suspicions became aroused as to what could then be only surmised, and I deliberately set out to obtain information of conditions as they really were."

"The German I have already referred to was subsequently asked if one might see these poor creatures, and take them some delicacies. The answer brought forth the appalling truth in all its naked horror:

"You would not be allowed to visit them. They are being taken care of by our surgeons, but they need little care. They are a miserable lot and we must get them out of the way."

"Why, I asked in surprise; how? 'Inoculation does much, and then there are other ways of getting rid of them. They are now dying by thousands and their nation is dying out. We do not want the men, as we shall take France and keep it. The people will be tubercular, and that will be the end of the French nation.'

"For days," concluded this bureau's informant, "the cry was 'Calais tomorrow, tomorrow Calais—then England!' But the French nation was not wiped out by inoculation and other mysterious means. Calais was not reached. England, the mighty bulwark of the nations, is still keeping the gates closed against the hordes, and it now remains for America to wake up and help prevent the world from being inoculated, starved and martyred by Prussianism. Let every man and woman arise and do his duty for humanity."

JAPAN AND CHINA MAY ACT JOINTLY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—It has been stated here that the situation in Siberia has been made the basis of a number of propositions by the Government of Japan to China with the view to the cooperation of the two governments in handling the eastern Russian problem.

About six weeks ago Japan made a number of proposals, based ostensibly upon action in Siberia, which were of such a character, it is understood, that China at once rejected them without even considering them. At the present moment, however, the two governments are holding conferences in Peking on the question of acting jointly.

The Chinese Republic is reported to be quiet politically and the Government is devoting itself to preparation for participation in the war. No official confirmation has reached Washington of the press reports of a recent set of demands made upon China.

GERMAN INTRIGUE EFFECTS IN RUSSIA

Internal Policies Greatly Influenced—Germans in Control of Industrial Enterprises—Are Rulers in Petrograd

The following article was written for The Christian Science Monitor by Ernest N. Harper, professor of Russian in the University of Chicago. Copyright 1918 by The Christian Science Publishing Society. All rights reserved.

CHICAGO, Ill.—German intrigues have contributed to produce the present state of things in Russia. It is a long, involved story, going back many years; for do people not emphasize that Germany was long preparing for this trial of strength. One cannot describe the many ramifications of the German intrigues in Russia, but one can outline certain lines of activity, and such a sketch will be useful just now, for the United States have not escaped the attention of the directors of German intrigue.

In some respects conditions in Russia and America are very strikingly similar, so that there may be some lessons for Americans in the Russian situation. Also one aim of the German intrigue from the very start has been to estrange Russia from Western Europe and particularly from America. Many are now disgusted with what is going on in Russia. Is that not just the attitude which the Germans have been hoping to see develop? They want a free hand in Russia, in order to use her enormous resources to rebuild German industry and commerce after the war.

In the first place "German influence over Russian internal policy" has been a commonplace expression in discussions of Eastern European relations of the last 30 years. This influence was exercised through Baltic Province Russians, many of whom though legally Russian subjects, had never forgotten their German origin or concealed their German leanings. They looked to Germany for their rule of bureaucracy was the result, for these Balts succeeded in rising high in Russian officialdom. Whenever the position of this ruling group was endangered, its representatives consulted with Berlin, sometimes through the sovereigns themselves. Accordingly, when the Russian rulers might be about to make concessions, under the pressure of popular demands or threatened revolution, word from Berlin forbade concessions. The most outstanding instance of the last generalization was Poland. We know that Berlin used plain words, when the Russian Government some years ago was on the point of granting the Poles a certain measure of local self-government.

This close association between the ruling groups of the two neighboring states was very natural; both were trying to maintain themselves in power, and were ready to give each other aid and assistance. But the German group was the stronger of the two, and in addition, it had its own men in the bureaucracy at Petrograd. One does not need to credit the story that Bismarck himself arranged for the marriage of the Tsarevich Nicholas to one of the most German of the German princesses. Without her there was plenty of German "influence" in the old government of Russia.

There was a great deal of German capital invested in Russia. But, more important than capital, there were many Germans in the administration of Russian industrial and commercial enterprises. Russia had needed technical men, and men of organizing ability, and Germany had furnished them. Many of these Germans did not take the trouble to change their nationality, though they had settled permanently in Russia. Much of the confusion in Russia during the first months of the war was due to the fact that some of the most important industrial enterprises were found to be completely in the hands of Germans. One had to remove the "enemy aliens" from their posts, but such removals would mean the closing down of the factory, and the output of this factory was most important for war purposes.

The extent to which Germans had been able to get control of the administration of business concerns in Russia is well illustrated by the experience of an American company, which had been doing business in Russia for many years. The military authorities began to suspect the local branches of this company, and an investigation was ordered. It was shown that the company was an American company, and that the majority of all the employees were American or Russian. But a very large number of heads of departments and most of the local managers were Germans. All these last had to go, on the demand of the military, and it took some time to reorganize the administration of the business.

In the governmental departments directly connected with the prosecution of the war there were, of course, no "alien enemies," but here and in the army there were many generals from the Baltic provinces. Now the great difficulty was that many of these men were loyal, able Russian patriots. The fact that a man had a German-sounding name did not mean anything. In each case one had to "look up the past record" and see if the man had "behaved like a Prussian," as one used to say. And some of these men were straight traitors, without any qualification. The Grand Duke Nicholas was able to hang some of them and secure the dismissal of others. But frequently the Grand Duke was not able to force the Petrograd bureaucracy to act on his orders. For it was in Petrograd that the German influence was strongest.

GERMANS MAKE NO MOVE IN FLANDERS

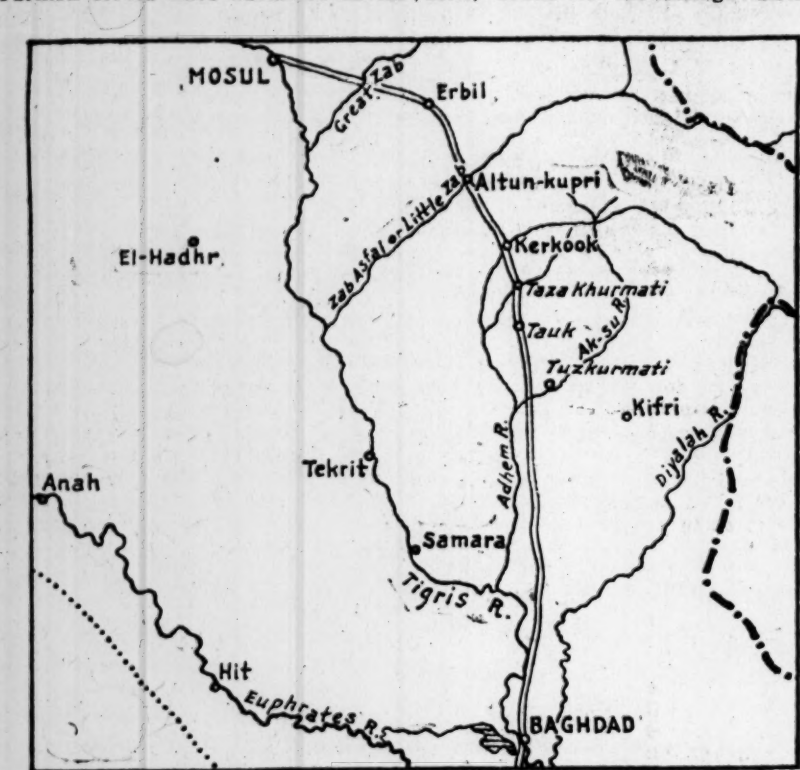
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rear, have reached the banks of the Taik, just south of the village of that name which lies up the road beyond.

Operations in Palestine
LONDON, England (Thursday)—The British troops east of the Jordan River attacked the enemy holding the foothills south of Es-Salt on Tuesday and the mounted troops were within two miles of Es-Salt by nightfall, says a British official communication last night dealing with the fighting in Palestine and Hedjaz. The communication adds that 260 prisoners had been taken.

The British have advanced along a line of one mile in the vicinity of Mezrah and occupied that village.

Advance in Mesopotamia
LONDON, England (Thursday)—British troops in Mesopotamia carrying on their pursuit of the retreating Turkish forces have advanced as far



Scene of fighting in Mesopotamia

General Marshall's troops, following closely behind the retreating Turks on the road to Mosul, have advanced as far as the Taik River, a tributary of the Adhem, the course of which runs south of the village of Taik

as the Taik River, it was officially announced yesterday afternoon. Twelve more field guns were captured on April 29 and the number of prisoners now amounts to 1800.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—The German official report made public on Wednesday night says: "There is nothing to report from the various fronts."

Wednesday's report follows: "In Flanders the artillery duels in the Looze and Drunoutse sectors were revived with greater intensity. "French forces thrown fresh into battle attempted to press forward against Drunoutse. The assaults, repeated several times, broke down. "On the battle field on both sides of the Somme we carried out successful reconnoitering enterprises. "Thrusts into the enemy's lines southwest of Noyon and across the Oise-Aisne canal, near Varennes, resulted in the bringing in of more than 50 prisoners. On the remainder of the front there was nothing of importance to report. "Eastern theater.—In Finland, in the course of desperate engagements, the enemy attempted to break through our lines northeast of Tavastehus and near Lakhti. He was repulsed with the heaviest losses. Finnish troops have captured the fortress of Viborg. "In Ukraine we have occupied Theodosia in Crimea, without resistance."

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey (Wednesday)—An official statement issued today by the Turkish War Office reports the repulse of British detachments in Mesopotamia. The text reads: "Strong English infantry and cavalry detachments west of the River Scheria on Tuesday were mowed down while attempting to penetrate the Turkish lines. All the positions remained in Turkish possession. North of the Scheria a cavalry patrol was repulsed."

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Today's official statement reads: "The enemy's artillery developed considerable activity early this morning in the Villers-Bretonneux sector and in the neighborhood of Merris. Some activity was shown also during the night in the Arras, Lens and St. Venant sectors. No infantry action is reported."

The War Office issued a statement on Wednesday night which reads: "The enemy's artillery was active today against the back areas in the neighborhood of Bethune and heavily shelled the French positions in the Looze sector."

"From the remainder of the front there is nothing to report beyond the usual artillery activity by both sides and local encounters."

"The number of German prisoners captured by the British armies in France during the month of March, 1918, is 1661, including 59 officers. During the month of April further 5241 prisoners were taken, including 136 officers. These are exclusive of the prisoners taken by the French."

PARIS, France (Thursday)—Today's official statement follows: "North of the Aisne, a German attack on French positions in the region of Thennes was broken up by the French fire. "Other German efforts, north of

Chavignon and northwest of Rheims, gained no greater success.

"The French carried out a number of raids, especially near le Monchel, west of Coucy le Chateau and north of Pont-a-Mousson and brought back 20 prisoners."

"On the remainder of the front the night passed in quiet."

The War Office on Wednesday night issued the following statement: "There is nothing to report during the course of the day except quite lively bombardments in the region north of Montdidier."

"On April 30 Sub-Lieutenant Guerin brought down his twentieth enemy machine. "Eastern theater, April 30.—There was reciprocal artillery activity in various sectors. On the Serbian front in the neighborhood of Vetrenek several Bulgarian attacks were repulsed."

ROME, Italy (Thursday)—The following statement was issued by the Italian War Office on Wednesday: "British patrols raided the enemy's trenches at two places south and west of Canove, on the Asiago Plateau, and inflicted losses on the garrisons. The enemy's artillery has been somewhat active in the Tonale zone, south of the Asiago district."

Baron Goto's Views
Eminently Satisfactory to Allies, Says London Paper

LONDON, England (Thursday)—"Baron Goto's statement is eminently satisfactory to the Allies," says The Times in commenting on the interview given by the Japanese Foreign Minister to the Associated Press, in which he spoke of Japan's loyalty to her allies and asserted there would be no change in the foreign policy of the country. Continuing, The Times says: "It answers effectively the malicious slanders which Germany invented and circulated in the Far East and other parts of the world."

"Baron Goto indignantly contradicts the latest of these lying rumors, which insinuated that his advent to office would be followed by a change in Japan's attitude. Japan is pledged to stand with the Allies until they win and she will keep her word. "The Japanese Foreign Minister asserts with much earnestness that Japan bears the utmost good will toward Russia and is sincerely anxious to see her restored to her position among the powers. Apart from all else, a *raison d'etat* must inspire Japan with this wish. Japan has not forgotten what Germany's influence in the Far East has cost her. She believes a regenerated Russia will form an effective barrier against a revival of that, accordingly it is to her interest to give Russia all possible help in the work of national reconstruction."

"Germany is trying to estrange Russia, as well as America, from Japan, but Japanese statesmen see through this obvious maneuver and trust that the good sense of the Russians will defeat it. They know that, whatever relations the Bolshevik Government may establish with Germany, there will always be plenty of sensible Russians who will continue to look upon Japan as their friends. The true policy of Japan and the other allies is to encourage and assist these moderate elements and studiously refrain from any action which might estrange them. It is evident that this consideration has a certain bearing upon the delicate question of intervention on any large scale in Siberia."

"With China, as with Russia, Japan desired good relations and from both she would welcome cooperation. They are her neighbors. It is to their interest as to hers to work together in the great task of keeping the peace of the Far East. "The declarations of Baron Goto embody a policy which is worthy of his country. It is large, wise, loyal. We have all known for long that it is her policy, yet the assurance that it is unchanged will do good service in neutral lands."

German Interference in Ukraine
ZURICH, Switzerland (Thursday)—General von Eichhorn, commander of the German forces in Ukraine, according to a telegram from Kiev, has ordered the peasantry to return all property and effects taken from the landholders and to begin as quickly as possible the cultivation of the great estates.

The order, which protects the interests of the landholders, who are mostly Poles and Russians, is opposed vigorously to the Ukrainian Rada, which has adopted a resolution declaring that it will not permit interference by German, Austrian or Hungarian commanders in the political, social or economic life of Ukraine and that General von Eichhorn's intervention will result only in disorganization, rendering impossible the consummation of the terms of the economic treaty between Ukraine and the Central Powers.

The Rada has instructed the Minister of Agriculture to direct the peasants to disregard the order.

VATICAN TO SEND DELEGATE TO POLAND
ROME, Italy (Wednesday)—The Vatican intends to recognize the new political formation of Poland under Germany by sending Monsignor Ratti there as apostolic delegate, according to a statement issued at the office of the papal secretary of state today.

The statement adds that the breaking up of Russian authority in Poland has made necessary the sending of Monsignor Ratti to Poland. He is considered an able representative of the Vatican, holding the office of prefect of the Vatican library. The statement says that he will soon depart for his new post.

SIR DOUGLAS HAIG'S REPLY TO THE QUEEN
LONDON, England, Via Ottawa (Thursday)—Queen Mary's recent letter to the troops has been published in a special order for the information of the troops in France, with the following telegram to the Queen from Sir Douglas Haig:

"The message Your Majesty sent to the army and air forces in the name of the women of the British Empire, will inspire with new strength and fresh determination all those brave men from every part of the Empire, who, on the battlefields of France and Flanders, are fighting so gallantly for all they hold most dear. "They who with their own eyes daily see the women and children homeless, and once peaceful and prosperous villages and towns ruined and in flames,

JAPAN NOT SEEKING TROTSKY ALLIANCE

(Continued from page one)

ground that "the Government had proved too weak to maintain law and order," according to a Berlin official statement.

The Ukrainian Government officials arrested include the Minister of War.

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have resolved that their own loved ones and homes shall not share that suffering. No peril can be too great, no sacrifice too extreme to save their country from such a fate.

"Side by side with our gallant allies, whose wrong we feel as our own, and determined to set right, we will persevere in the fight against all odds until victory is at last achieved. In this great struggle we are heartened by the love and confidence of the women of the British Empire, of which Your Majesty's most gracious message has given such moving expression."

TRADE WITH ENEMY NATIONS AFTER WAR
LONDON, England (Thursday)—The interim report of the Committee on Trade after the War, of which Lord Balfour of Burleigh is chairman, says:

"Any general prohibition of exports to present enemy countries after the war would be impracticable and inexpedient. "The report deals with the treatment of exports from the United Kingdom and British possessions and the conservation of the resources of the Empire during the transitional period after the war. The report declares the present system of rationing neutral countries impracticable and inexpedient, but adds:

"The Paris resolution can be carried into effect if the policy of joint control of certain important commodities can be agreed upon between the Allies and the Empire for the transitional period. "Any measures should aim at securing priority for the requirements of the British Empire and its allies to materials which mainly are derived from those countries and required by them."

The committee considers this policy should be applied by prohibiting certain exports except under license.

PROGRESS OF THE BONNET ROUGE TRIAL

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Thursday)—M. Duval was not suspicious of La Tranchee Republicaine, he says, because he believed it was subsidized by M. Loucheur, the present Armaments Minister. M. Marlon, Bonnet Rouge former manager, who accompanied M. Duval to Switzerland, explained that the police chief, M. Dumas, had procured his passport for him, knowing that M. Duval and he were to meet the Mannheim banker, Marx, at Geneva, a statement immediately noted by Lieutenant Mornet.

M. Marlon, continuing his testimony yesterday morning, in the Bonnet Rouge trial, referred particularly to documents concerning the situation of General Sarraill's Salonika army in 1916, which Almyreda obtained from M. Paul Scaillet, M. Marlon admitted that some documents were copied by his typist, but denied they were these credit dispatches.

M. Joulia, who was next examined, described his visit to Barcelona, where he called on the German consul as a member of the Bonnet Rouge editorial staff. His aim at Barcelona was to obtain general information as to Spanish conditions for Bonnet Rouge.

ANTI-I. W. W. MEASURE FAVORABLY REPORTED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Legislation, aimed at the Industrial Workers of the World and similar organizations advocating force and violence to bring about government and social and industrial changes, was approved today by the Senate Judiciary Committee. The measure, comprising the features of the anti-I. W. W. bills, introduced by both Senators King of Utah and Walsh of Montana, was favorably reported.

GERMANS TO MELT STATUES

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—The German Minister of War has ordered an inventory of all bronze statues throughout Germany, directing that the list indicate those which "can best be spared" with a view to their requisition for military use. He has also ordered an inventory of church bells, which have hitherto escaped military confiscation.

NEW REPRESENTATIVE

CAPE TOWN, South Africa (Tuesday)—General Botha announced this afternoon that Mr. Burton, Minister of Railways, will represent the Union of South Africa in the Imperial War Cabinet, in addition to General Smuts. The South African Parliament is expected to be prorogued early next week.

SWISS CITIZEN EXECUTED AS SPY

PARIS, France (Thursday)—A Swiss citizen, Nivergel by name, was executed as a spy today. The Swiss Government had made representations in his behalf, but no reason was found by the French Government to modify the sentence pronounced by a court-martial three months ago.

GERMAN-SWISS NEGOTIATIONS

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—The German-Swiss economic negotiations not being concluded, the German delegation at Berne has assented to a prolongation until May 15 of the German-Swiss agreement, which expired April 30.

LORD DERBY GREETED IN PARIS

PARIS, France (Thursday)—President Poincaré yesterday received Lord Derby, who presented his credentials and was cordially welcomed to his new sphere of work as British Ambassador.

NEW IDEAS MADE, SAYS MR. GOMPERS

(Continued from page one)

homes are now at stake, "and that the real civilization of the world is hanging in the balance."

"If a labor movement existed in Russia like the American Federation of Labor," he said, "there never would have been any Bolsheviki, and if there had been no American Federation of Labor in the United States, a Bolsheviki movement would now be in control of the country."

"The people of Russia were made to believe that by the turn of a hand they could accomplish the highest of thoughts and achieve a jump from babyhood to manhood, and by grasping for all the people of Russia, have now neither land, food, nor peace." They crawled on their hands and knees before the Kaiser and he gave it to them. Mr. Gompers said, but it was a "scrap of paper."

If ever there was a people's war, said Mr. Gompers, this is one, and it is a privilege to be on earth at this time when such a great cause is involved. "All of us cannot fight," he said, "but we can do something. I have been a pacifist all my life, but my pacifist ideas had a rude awakening in 1914, and now I'm in this fight with all that is in me and with all that I hope for."

"If there is anyone in this audience who still thinks we ought not to be in the war, his mind ought to be disabused at once," he said. "It is no longer far away from us, as no, with our fast steamships, wireless and telegraph, we think of miles as only so many minutes." China, he said, is determined to send an army to assist the United States and her allies to maintain the ideals of democracy.

Mr. Gompers told of the meeting of the representatives of the American Federation of Labor a month before the United States went into the war, and their declaration pledging the services of organized labor to the Government. "This declaration of the workers," he said, "to place ourselves on the battle field, on the ships, in the mines, the fields or the factories, as the human agency for freedom, placed the American Federation of Labor in the superstructure of the Government of the United States. We intend to work and give all that we have so the United States can be victorious."

Of the war itself, he said: "The tide of battle is changing. Not much longer will the people of the allied countries be fighting a defensive war."

GERMANS DISCUSS ALSACE-LORRAINE

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The significant admission that the Imperial German Government had been discussing the future of Alsace-Lorraine was made recently in the second chamber of the Saxon Parliament by one of the ministers, says a Dresden dispatch to the Rotterdamse Courant. The minister who made the admission was Herr von Leipzig, in reply to a suggestion by Herr Guenther, a Liberal.

Herr Guenther urged that Alsace be incorporated with Bavaria and that Lorraine be divided between Prussia and Baden, all contingent upon the assent of the country and Parliament. Herr von Leipzig then said that while it was true the Imperial Government had discussed the subject, a stage had not been reached where definite proposals could be made to the Federal Council. The speaker continued:

"The manner in which Alsace and Lorraine have hitherto been attached to Germany has not stood the test, and it is impossible to attempt to continue to build on this basis. The Saxon Government also is convinced of this, but it has not yet been decided how the question as a whole can be solved."

This answer did not satisfy the House.

CAPTURED TROOPS TO FIGHT AUSTRIA

PARIS, France (Thursday)—Eighteen thousand soldiers of Rumanian origin, who were captured by the Italians while fighting under the Austrian flag, have asked permission to go to the front against Austria. The request has been granted, and organization of these troops is under way. With the entrance of this force into the field three armies composed of former subjects of the Central Empires will be fighting on the side of the Allies. These troops are already under arms on the Italian front, and there is a Polish army on the French front.

ONE ITALIAN VESSEL LOST

ROME, Italy (Thursday)—Only one sailing vessel over 100 tons was sunk by submarine or mine in the week ending April 27.

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STANDING OF STATES ON DRY AMENDMENT

If the Constitution of the United States is to be amended to provide for nation-wide prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, three-fourths of the 48 states composing the Union must declare in favor of the amendment, each by a majority vote in its Legislature. The record of the states on this question now stands as follows:

Number necessary to carry amendment, 36.
Number that have voted to favor, 11.
Number that have voted against, 9.
Number that have yet to vote, 27.
Number needed of those yet to vote, 25.

States that have ratified, in order of ratification, with date:
MISSISSIPPI—Jan. 9.
VIRGINIA—Jan. 9.
KENTUCKY—Jan. 14.
SOUTH CAROLINA—Jan. 23.
NORTH DAKOTA—Jan. 25.
MARYLAND—Feb. 13.
MONTANA—Feb. 19.
TEXAS—March 4.
DELAWARE—March 19.
SOUTH DAKOTA—March 29.
MASSACHUSETTS—April 2.

GENERAL HERTZOG ON SOUTH AFRICAN POLICY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

CAPE TOWN, South Africa (Sunday)—Before an enthusiastic audience at Oudtshoorn, General Hertzog referred to his political record as devotion to the building up of Dutch South Africa, and declared he had never advocated to obtain any object. They would get their rights by constitutional means. His policy of "South Africa first" was characterized as sedition, yet the ministers' eschewance bore a similar motto. The government policy was Empire First, not South Africa First. What guarantee had they, he asked, that the British Parliament would not legislate tomorrow, calling on them to fight in Flanders?

Concluding he reiterated the need for peaceful methods in demanding their rights. He was convinced when the war ended that the English-speaking Afrikaner would take their side and help them to obtain rights which were theirs.

GERMAN PAPER AND ARMENIANS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—The Berliner Tagblatt's Constantinople correspondent gravely reports that he learns from competent Turkish quarters that the Turkish Government is preparing an amnesty for all peaceful Armenians, who will be repatriated as speedily as possible, those without means to receive assistance.

FRENCH RECEPTIONS PLANNED

PARIS, France (Thursday)—M. Clemenceau, Marshal Joffre and others of France's notable men will take part in the receptions to the American labor delegation about to arrive in Paris from England. Numerous organized bodies of workers will also participate in the functions.

AMUSEMENTS

MAJESTIC Theatre BOSTON

EVERY DAY—3 P. M. AND 8 P. M.
Also playing at 4th St. Theatre, New York City; Garrick Theatre, Philadelphia; and Olympic Theatre, Chicago.
Wm. Elliott, J. B. Constock and Morris Galt, Present.

D.W. GRIFFITH'S

SUPREME TRIUMPH
"HEARTS OF THE WORLD"

A Romance of the Great War
Staged in France on the Actual Battlefield of the Somme
Battle Scenes of the Trenches
The Story of a Soldier's Love
Courtesy and Cooperation of the British and French Governments.
PRICES:
Daily Matinees, 5c to \$1.00
Evenings, 5c, 10c, 15c, 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00

THE AWFUL CAUSE

Of the World's Present Great Upheaval
Revealed in the Thrilling Motion Picture of
AMBASSADOR GERARD'S
WORLD-FAMED STORY
"My Four Years in Germany"

TODAY at 2:15-TONIGHT at 8:15
AT TREMONT TEMPLE
Matinee Daily 7c and 5c. EVENING, SAT. MAT. 25c, 50c, 75c and \$1.00.
We beg just for the sake of your personal comfort, secure seats in advance.

SIDNEY DREW

4th Week
Richard Walton Tully
Presents the Drama in John Hunter Good's Merry.
HAPPY DOMESTIC COMEDY
KEEP HER SMILING
(A SPOKEN PLAY)
At WILBUR Theatre, Belmont
Even. at 8. Mat. Wed. and Sat. at 2:15

Don't fail to see the Free Liberty Loan Exhibit in the Beacon Street window, Washington and Essex Streets, Boston. Northernmost Boston artists have contributed striking, graphic, remarkable canvases. Go yourself and take your children and friends.

JUGO-SLAV ISSUE IN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

Movement for Union of All Jugo-Slav Provinces Continues Daily to Increase in Force—Some of the Press Views

By The Christian Science Monitor special Jugo-Slav correspondent

LONDON, England.—The Jugo-Slav movement in Austria-Hungary continues daily to increase in force. A veritable plebiscite is being recorded in all the Jugo-Slav provinces, and the population is unanimous in expressing its adherence to the declaration of May 20, 1917, in which the Jugo-Slav deputies in the Vienna Parliament demanded the independence of all Slovenes, Croats and Serbs, and their union in one national state. At the same time, daring articles are appearing in the Jugo-Slav press demanding the right of self-determination for the Jugo-Slav nation.

Some account of the events recorded in the leading Jugo-Slav papers and their comments thereon will enable the reader to judge for himself of the gravity and importance of the movement in question, and of the consequences it may entail. According to the Slovenski Narod, a general meeting of the Jugo-Slav Railwaymen's Union, which met in Marburg in Styria in December, and was addressed by one of the Jugo-Slav deputies, unanimously adopted a resolution welcoming the declaration of May 30, and accepting it "without reservation in all its bearings." "The Jugo-Slav Club," the resolution ran, "spoke in the name of our hearts when it made this historic declaration. For this reason we call upon the Jugo-Slav Club on no account, and in no circumstances, to deviate from the way so brilliantly traced toward the better future of the Jugo-Slav people. All of us, and the Jugo-Slav nation with us, stand firmly and indomitably united around the Jugo-Slav Club."

All the Slovene municipalities have passed similar enthusiastic resolutions after the other, for instance, that of the municipality of Dornj Rogatec, containing the following passage: "We declare that the realization of the Jugo-Slav idea is the incontrovertible demand of the whole population. At the same time we declare our complete confidence in the Jugo-Slav Club and its president, Dr. Korosec, calling upon them not to yield in any of our claims, not even in the smallest detail." Again, the Slovenski Gospodar has published declarations by the peasants of the Mursko Polje declaring that all Slovene peasants are as one man for a great Jugo-Slavia in which the peasant will have his rights and denationalization will disappear.

Both the Slovene and Slovenski Narod have published the following resolution, signed by 10,000 Slovene women: "Conscious of our duty as guardians of the Slovene home, we demand in our name and in that of those who are dear to us, and who are now on the battle field, and in the name of our children, that the whole of our beloved nation be united and obtain its liberty and independence. We want our children to be the happy and free citizens of Jugo-Slavija." Similar declarations by other Jugo-Slav women and associations of various kinds have appeared, and the Slovenski Narod, writing of these things in December last, observed: "Our national idea is stronger than ever before. It has become the leading idea of all our public activity. It has flooded our plains like an irresistible torrent. It has reached the remotest village. It has crossed the boundaries of our land, and touched the whole Slav south. And because we are conscious of this we do not fear the struggle. Every day we cry afresh to our deputies: 'Give way in nothing. We are with you to the last man.'"

This same Slovenski Narod has published no less than 18 resolutions by Slovene women, and 15 by different municipalities, all in favor of an independent Jugo-Slav state, and the Slovenski Narod, describing the enthusiasm displayed by the students and the population of Ljubljana on the occasion of the return of the native Magyar from an internment camp in January, observed that the occasion afforded an admirable opportunity for the crowd to express its enthusiasm for the Jugo-Slav idea. The Reichspost of Vienna has also borne involuntary witness to the growth of the Jugo-Slav movement. In January last it published a communication from Agram which called attention to the danger to which the monarchy is exposed by the propaganda carried on by the Jugo-Slav press in Croatia, and in which the following passage occurred: "This press, which takes the part of Pashitch, Trumbitch, and their associates, is really a most amazing growth. A whole forest of newspapers has sprung up, exactly as during the Balkan wars. Never has Pan-Serbianism been so triumphant in Croatia as at this moment, and that under the mask of Jugo-Slavism. Thus, a large Jugo-Slav political paper has just been launched in Agram, the Glas Slovenaca Hrvata i Srba (The Voice of the Slovenes, Croats and Serbs), while The Jug (The South) has made its appearance in Osijek."

For the purpose of clearly showing the tone of these Jugo-Slav papers, the Reichspost quoted the following passage from No. 6 of The Glas: "There are apparent defeats, which are only short-lived and temporary, just as there are apparent and short-lived victories. But a victory is not always that which is conventionally called by that name. If the vanquished by his defeat offers more to the world than the victor, then he is no longer the vanquished. The conscience of the people will remember." "This enthusiastic, panegyric," commented the Reichspost, "is, of course, in honor of the Kingdom of Serbia." The Declaration of Corfu, published

in July, 1917, was only permitted to be published in part in the Croatian and Slovene papers; but eventually the Austro-Hungarian Government discovered that the Jugo-Slavs of the Monarchy were quite well aware of what was being done on behalf of national unity by the Serbian Government, and the Jugo-Slav emigrants and refugees, and, in order to combat the leading ideas of that movement, it finally judged it expedient to publish the full text of the declaration. The Hrvatski Dnevnik, the organ of Bishop Stadler of Bosnia (Austrophil), was chosen for the purpose, and the entire Jugo-Slav press took advantage of this publication to make the Declaration of Corfu known in all Jugo-Slav circles. In this connection, a series of articles which has just been published in the Novine, the organ of the Roman Catholic Nationalists, is highly significant. One of these articles read in part: "For us today the idea of national unity is not a political but a national idea. In adopting the standpoint of the Jugo-Slav declaration we have not ranged ourselves upon the side of any political group, but it was our purpose to emphasize wherein consist the foundations of our national movement and nationalist activity. The Gordian Knot will be cut by the sword of Alexander; that is to say, by national unity and our right of self-determination."

It is easy to discover the meaning of the intentional allusion to the sword of Alexander. According to the Declaration of Corfu, Prince Alexander of Serbia is to be the future sovereign of the state of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes.

These courageous manifestations of the revolutionary national idea have quite recently found a true symbol in the appearance of a great daily which bears the name of Dravska Hrvata, Srba i Slovenaca (The State of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes)—the term which constitutes the very cornerstone of the Declaration of Corfu. Meanwhile, a recent communication from Osijek to the Pest Naplo shows how far matters have advanced in Croatia. "The Jugo-Slavs," it reads, "have exploited the occasion of the sixtieth anniversary of the author, Ivo Vojnovic, well known for his Great Serbian sympathies, for propaganda purposes. Vojnovic, who was interned for two years and has been accused of high treason, is now touring Croatia as the embodiment of the realization of the Jugo-Slav dreams. The horses were taken out of his carriage, and the youth of the town drew him along. It was interesting to note that the cheering was not for the poet, but for Serbia, for King Peter, Bohemia, Italy and Russia. It is equally interesting to note that during the gala performance in the theater the Nationalist youth sported Serbian emblems, and gave cheers for Serbia." The Croatian official Narodine Novine itself contained an account of this fact, and told how a sum of 200,000 kronen had been collected, and how this collection was made almost officially. When Vojnovic was acclaimed in the National theater the Ban of Croatia himself was present, and could testify to the gratitude with which the poet declared: "This honor is not for me, but for the herald of the immortal ideals of the Jugo-Slav people."

Finally, in order to convey an idea of the true position, it need only be added that the paper Jug has bought out Julius Pfeiffer's German paper, Die Drau, for a sum of 500,000 kronen.

PERONNE HAS AN EVENTFUL HISTORY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Since the day, thirteen hundred years ago, when a monastery of Scottish monks was founded, round which Peronne grew, that fortress town among the marshes of the Somme, with its great four-towered castle and its moat of three streams, which for the second time since 1914 has been engulfed in the tide of German invasion, has seen many wars, endured sieges and suffered many misfortunes. Normans and English, Germans and Spaniards, have fought through the centuries of war, across that country of Santerre, and sooner or later they have come against the walls of Peronne, for it is the key to the Somme valley, and a gate on the road to Paris.

Two sieges make memorable its past, that of 1536, which every year is still celebrated, and the siege of 1870. In 1536 an army of Germans, Spaniards and Flemish, marching to besiege Bapaume, turned suddenly on Peronne. French troops hastened to the town, but the citizens were beginning to desert it. Then came a Picardy gentleman, by name Estumel. "He came at once to give them courage, lodged himself there with his wife and children, had carried there all his grain, and all his money, and all the money that he could get from the purses of his friends, in order to give his sword and all he had to the defense of his country." Other gentlemen, the greater part of the nobility of Picardy, followed him, and the town was well garrisoned when the 72 guns of the enemy opened fire, and there began the siege, fought with such tactics and devices, as have now, four centuries later, been used again in the war of fortified village and trench on the Somme. The enemy drained part of the marsh and drove his saps right up to the moat of the town. He made three breaches in the walls, attacked, and was repulsed, 6000 Germans being driven back from one breach.

The bombardment began again, and for five days continued until the town lay open at all points. But the citizens, "in spite of cannon by day and arquebuses by night made good intrenchments on the walls," and three times they threw back the general assault. Then the enemy tried to mine the great tower of the castle, but were caught and blown up by a counter mine. They tried to destroy the town with fire pots, and but "for extraordinary rain, which was regarded



Pool of Hezekiah

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN JERUSALEM

Officer With the British Forces in the City Gives an Interesting Account of His Impressions and Experiences

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The following letter from one of the officers with the British forces gives an interesting account of his experiences in Jerusalem:

It is Sunday afternoon—a beautiful day, lovely and sunny, with a crisp, refreshing breeze blowing, and it is with mingled feelings that I write these lines to you, for at the moment I am reposing on the flat stone roof so typically eastern—of one of the highest buildings of Jerusalem itself, overlooking the Old City, and in the near distance the Mount of Olives—could one wish for a more ideal place to spend a quiet Sunday afternoon? Looking with wonderment upon the humble surroundings in which the most stupendous tragedy and triumph of the world—and of all time for that matter—was enacted . . .

One still sees the old Eastern characters about—the elders and scribes of the Church, the beggars lying in the Gates of the Temple, I have seen many of them—this afternoon. Bill and I took a stroll down to the Jaffa Gate of the City and watched the multitudes of the East mingle with the khaki of the West—it was all very interesting; the brilliant and curious styles the Jews adopt with regard to dress are amusing. The men do little or no work out here. The children, nearly all of whom have been educated at the English schools founded by Rothschild and others, are a very bright, happy and intelligent lot—they speak English well, and often act as interpreters to the Gimmies. The Christians, of course, were much more oppressed than either Jews or Muhammadans, and were especially pleased to see the Turk out of it.

Although the Turkish authorities have always allowed the English, German and French governments to do pretty much as they have liked—the place has always, of course, been under Turkish authority—till this day when it comes for the first time in history under the Government and authority of the British—a Christian nation. You will remember that the Crusaders fought the Turks years ago, with the object of getting the Holy City—but were not successful—they only reached the outskirts. One of the villages situated right on the top of a hill—at which we lived for some time—was fought for by the Crusaders; if its stone walls could have only spoken, what interesting tales would have been told. In a quiet part of the town, through a quaint old archway, we discovered an interesting native market where many kinds of wares were for sale—naturally we had a little bit of everything—after being on plain bully beef and biscuits for two months it was a change too—we were shown into a funny little back room and made comfortable by Mr. Isaacs—very much so! and feasted on hot fritters.

We found out that not long since the place was used by Germans and Turks—which did not surprise one in the least—Mr. Ikey is out for business with anyone; one boy, who said he could speak anything, told us that the Germans were gentlemen (comment unnecessary)—we are very sorry they did not wait longer for us to introduce ourselves to them. We asked him if the Turks paid for everything; at first he said no, but recovering himself and seeing his indiscretion, he said yes—we have our own opinion about it. Coming out we continued our stroll, feasting on oranges, raisins, and almonds as we went along in the beautiful sunshine. Farther down the town, we saw a group of Turkish and German prisoners under the guard of some Indian soldiers. We have been pushing the Turks off a ridge very

successfully, I believe. I must close this letter for the time being—will continue tomorrow if possible.

Dec. 18.—Today has been a most wonderful one—I am commencing to write and describe to you what I feel painfully conscious I shall only be able to do in a most inadequate manner—in fact words cannot describe the joy and pleasure that the wonderful sights of the old city arouse in one.

Going in at the Jaffa Gate we made our way round inside the old wall of the city to the place where the famous old Temple stood. Near to it is the Mosque of Omar, a building of fine brilliant colored mosaic work, and on the right of this is the Mosque of El-Aksa—the second most wonderful mosque in the world, if Muhammadans are unable to get to Mecca they come to this mosque—we were not allowed to approach nearer than a hundred yards to either of these two buildings on account of the strict rules of the Muhammadans. The Government is very strict with regard to people entering the old city and special passes are granted. It is strange that the three great religions, the Christian, the Jewish, and the Muhammadan, center around Jerusalem—the Holy City. After leaving these buildings, we came to the city wall near the Golden Gate and mounted the stone steps leading to the top, from which we were able to look down into the Valley of Jehoshaphat—under some olive trees I could discern an old peasant woman cultivating the ground and in the distance Rachel's Tomb. Half way up the mountain was a little garden surrounded by a stone wall—a beautiful little place—so sacred to us all—the Garden of Gethsemane—higher up still could be seen the crest of the Mount of Olives. . . . Altogether, it was a fine scene from which one was reluctant to take one's eyes as they tried to drink in all that had taken place and what it all meant to the world.

Coming down we made our way to the Jews' walling place—where we saw several old Jews bemoaning and crying as they leant against the high stone wall—I forget exactly what the history of this place is. In the crevices between the stones were many rusty nails put there by poor people who could not afford to bring offerings of money.

We had a very pleasant time in the native bazaars—which are down stone alleys partially roofed in by stone similar to our arcades. Many curious wares were for sale, including silks, spices, oranges, nuts, almonds, slippers, green grocer, etc.—as we left the bazaars we came into the Via Dolorosa—the road down which our Saviour was led on his way to Calvary to be crucified. . . .

After strolling through many devices cobbled roadways, round corners and down many crooked steps, we eventually came out of the city by the Jaffa Gate about 4 o'clock—after one of the most interesting afternoons I have spent, the coloring of the stone work, the light and shades of the archways and courtyards, the brilliant

coloring of the native headgear and clothes all contrasted together, formed innumerable scenes any one of which would more than delight the heart of an artist—it is impossible to describe to you these lovely Eastern scenes and the beauty of them all—really antique—without the vestige of imitation. All the roads (most of which do not allow of wheeled traffic) are cobbled all over with stone—we found it very difficult to keep our feet with our hobnail boots.

The archways, of which there are many, are fine, as are also all the natty little courtyards and nooks. The whole city and wall is all in harmonious stone work—massive and enduring in appearance. You will no doubt notice that I have used the word wonderful many times—and wonderful it all is.

My candle is getting rather low, it is made of mutton or goat's fat I believe—it smells like it anyway. It was expensive enough—as most things are here at the present moment—this can't be helped. . . .

Dec. 19.—Today it is raining and very murky overhead. I had a fine night's sleep last night, and have nothing much to do today. I am glad to say; may have a look round after lunch if the weather improves. We are billeted in a fine, large building—a school presented to the Jews by Rothschild. It is the first time for nearly a year that we have been billeted in a house—it is usually in the fresh air! and anything else that the elements can provide at the time.

Yesterday I was in conversation with a well-educated Egyptian (he was a Christian and British in sentiments, of course). He was obliged by the Turks to don a uniform and serve them, and being a professor of languages—he spoke seven (English, French, Turkish, Arabic, Spanish, German and Italian)—he was employed on the staff as interpreter. When we were attacking, prior to entering the town, the Turks seized him as he was coming down the street, but he bribed the Turks to let him remain in his home till they came for him. He then changed into civilian clothes, and hid himself till the Turks had gone. I learned from him how the Turks had maltreated seven of our officers at Gaza; kept them without food and water. The Turks are a very low lot, I am sorry to say, and have no sense of honor. The Turks and Germans often fight amongst themselves over the ration question, the Germans taking all the food.

Things are looking up now—the Jews are opening their shops, cleaning them out and getting to business all over the town. We have been paid first time for two months, so Tommy has a lot of money to circulate—and none can do this better when opportunity does offer. Our rations are still very short and have been commented on by the G. O. C., but this does not matter so much when we are able to supplement them, but we cannot often do this. We have been able to buy brown whole meal bread at 1s. a loaf—there has been any amount of it on sale since we entered the town—it is very nice, too—of course it is dear. I think it is made from wheat flour that has been hidden from the Turks—otherwise they would have had it for themselves. Our boys bought so much of it that the army have now forbidden the purchase of it, the Jews preferring to sell to us at an enhanced price which the inhabitants could not afford to pay—the inevitable result occurred—inhabitants without bread; still I might mention that the British Tommy is a resourceful sort of chap—and an old soldier. We are not quite sure whether we shall be here for Christmas or not; of course we all hope so, but wherever we are we shall, no doubt, have the Christmas spirit amongst the boys. Last year we had a splendid time in the little Macedonian town of Ekatesina, as you know. . . .

LETTERS

Stop July 4 Prize Fight

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

I see by press dispatches that it has been definitely settled that the Willard and Fulton prize fight is to take place in Minnesota on July 4, notwithstanding the strenuous protest which about every other State's citizenry has registered against it.

Now, I propose that every patriotic citizen in the State of Washington, and this invitation is extended to the citizens of every other State in the Union, write a strong letter of protest against this desecration of Independence Day and address the letters to the Governor of Minnesota.

If these men want to fight let them don the khaki and join our boys at the front.

(Signed) W. H. ROBERTS.
Tacoma, Wash., April 19, 1918.

ST. HELEN'S ISLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—St. Helen's Island, a noble natural park in the middle of the St. Lawrence River, just in front of Montreal, is to be made more accessible to the people, after some years of comparative neglect. The island by its sylvan beauty attracted the attention of the early explorers, and it was named the Island of St. Helen, after the wife of Samuel de Champlain, the famous French explorer. The City Administrative Commission has ordered that tenders be called for refreshment and amusement privileges on the island, and the operation of a first-class ferry service thereto. Many thousands of people go to the island daily in the warm weather. The city has to pay for the service now that the short trip is free. The cost last year was some \$20,000, and tens of thousands of men, women and children visited the beautiful park. There are two swimming baths on the island, one maintained by a civic concern free, the other by the Montreal Swimming Club with a small charge.



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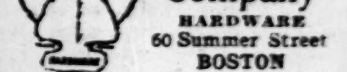
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WISCONSIN STATE TICKET IS NAMED

Action Is Taken by Farmers' Political Convention, Meeting in Madison, Wis.—Daily Paper Is Started for Campaign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MADISON, Wis.—The Farmers' Political Convention, which is being attended by some 600 farmers, late yesterday named a state ticket, headed by J. N. Tittmeyer, for Governor, and decided to start a daily newspaper in Madison for campaign purposes.

They adopted a platform of eighteen planks, urging a more elastic constitution, referendum and recall, equal suffrage, eight-hour day except for farmers, cooperative business legislation, government ownership of railroads and telegraph and national prohibition.

They pledged loyalty to the Government, but opposed universal military training.

Whether the meeting will be controlled by the Farmers' Non-Partisan League remains to be seen, but so far its leaders are from the Society of Equity. About 300 Wisconsin non-partisan members attended, but opposed drastic action until better organized.

When one faction attempted to manipulate the convention, it resolved itself into five groups, equity, grange, non-partisan, labor, at large, all represented on committees appointed to consider platform and ticket.

A. C. Townley, president of Non-Partisan League, was in Washington, D. C. His agents, including prominent Socialist legislators, however, boast thousands of Wisconsin memberships.

Outwardly, the convention is in hands of the equity society, led by J. N. Tittmeyer, and is called to oppose the present state administration and the Governor, whose private car lines are blamed for great losses in last year's potato crop.

DECISION RESERVED IN NEWPORT AUTO CASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Decision in the case of Herbert E. Nason of Newport, who was before the State Board of Public Roads on Wednesday, on a charge of operating an automobile while under the influence of liquor, was reserved for 10 days, pending the results of a trial on a similar charge in Newport, and for manslaughter in Fall River.

Capt. John J. Leary of the Newport police said, at the hearing, that Nason was intoxicated when brought to the Newport police station and two other police officers corroborated the testimony. George H. Smith, in whose automobile the police officers chased and arrested the defendant after, it is alleged, he had run into a child with fatal results, said that Nason was intoxicated and unfit to operate an automobile.

Evidence was produced to show that Nason was driving at a high rate of speed and recklessly, through Fall River and to Newport. Judge Mortimer A. Sullivan of Newport appeared for the defendant and asked that decision be reserved, as it might influence the action in the other two cases. Nason is to be tried on a charge of manslaughter in Fall River, Monday.

Auto Driver Arrested

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WESTFIELD, Mass.—Percy F. Cowan of Springfield was arrested here late Wednesday night, charged with operating an automobile while under the influence of liquor. The arrest followed a head-on collision between two automobiles, one driven by Cowan and the other containing Herbert N. Kingsley, secretary of the Board of Trade, Thomas J. Cooley and Mrs. Cooley. Including occupants of Cowan's car, there were six persons injured from the collision. It is claimed that Cowan was driving on the wrong side of the road when he met a long line of autos from the Roosevelt meeting. Witnesses explain that he missed the first car but hit the second.

SENATE DISCUSSES SEDITION BILL

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Apprehension that the Sedition Bill, penalizing disloyal acts and utterances and those obstructing the army draft and Liberty loans, might be used to curb freedom of speech and the press was reiterated when the Senate today resumed discussion of the conference's report on the measure. Objection was raised principally against the France amendment, which the conferees eliminated, and which provided that the bill should not apply to truthful utterances made with good motives—the general law of libel—and a provision authorizing the Postmaster-General to withhold mail which he believed might violate the espionage laws.

WAR CONFERENCE IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CONCORD, N. H.—New Hampshire's first state "war conference" will be held at the capitol May 9, at which delegates will be present from practically all the cities and towns. It is expected that 2500 will attend, representing all the war activities of the communities. The conference will be followed by a state campaign of patriotic meetings, at which those who attend the conference will relay the message they receive to the "home towns."

Four principal speakers will be Maj. Rutledge Smith, for the National

Council of Defense; Arthur E. Bestor, director of the speakers' division of the Committee on Public Information; Frederick C. Wolcott, for the Food Administration; and the Rev. Lauchlan MacLean Watt, former chaplain of the Gordon Highlanders, and the Black Watch.

Chairman John B. Jameson of the New Hampshire Public Safety Committee says that the people need all the information they can get from governmental officials as to ways in which the Government can use civilians. This is the purpose of the conference.

GODSOL FILES MOTION TO DROP COMPLAINT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—F. J. Godsol, the French soldier, charged with getting a large sum of money from the French republic by false representations in connection with the sale of trucks for war use in France, filed a motion to dismiss the complaint preferred by Ambassador Jusserand for his extradition. Hearing of the motion is scheduled before Justice Hitz of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. He assigns seven reasons why the complaint should be dismissed.

UNITED IMPROVEMENT ELECTS

BOSTON, Mass.—George W. Coleman was elected president of the United Improvement Association Wednesday night at the annual meeting of that organization. At the unanimous request of the delegates, the retiring president, John F. Macy, consented to be acting president of the association until Mr. Coleman returns from war work overseas. Other officers elected were: vice-presidents, Parker D. Morris of the Roxbury and Harvard associations, Robert A. Woods of the South End and Frederick H. Pay of Savin Hill; treasurer, Frank W. Merrick of Savin Hill; and recorder, John W. McCarthy of Mt. Hope. The meeting was held at the City Club and delegates representing about 20 associations were present.

WOMEN LAWYERS ELECT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Officers were elected at the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Association of Women Lawyers, held Tuesday at the library of the Bar Association of the City of Boston, as follows: President, Jennie D. Lottman; first vice-president, Alfreda P. McClure; second vice-president, Edith Batchelder; treasurer, Sarah Coyle; secretary, Harriet Weiler; directors, Rosamond H. Levy and Margaret Maher.

ADDRESSES TO BE GIVEN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The War Department will resume almost immediately the practice of giving addresses of American soldiers in the casualty lists sent from France. The decision was made by President Wilson, to whom the public appealed when the addresses were ordered discontinued.

AUSTRALIA'S STAND IN WAR

Service of the United Press Association
MELBOURNE, Vic. (Thursday)—"Australia fights to a finish," declared Senator Gardiner, Labor leader, in a speech today. "This is no time for peace. The man asking peace is a traitor."

AMERICAN PRESS CENSURES IRISH

Editors Find Ireland's Attitude on Conscription Too Favorable to German Cause to Win Sympathy in United States

Additional editorial expression by newspapers of the United States on the Irish situation continues to censure the Irish for their opposition to conscription, on the ground that the Irish attitude is essentially against the Allies and in favor of Germany. Following are recent excerpts:

Providence (R. I.) Journal
Does Ireland prefer German sovereignty to British rule?

The attitude of the Sinn Feiners and such of the Nationalists and Clericals as are supporting them is unpatriotic in the truest sense of the word. They hold themselves to be patriots, but they are only inviting a destiny for Ireland more lamentable than anything conscription involves.

With the passive resistors abstaining from work as a protest against conscription the situation takes on a new and threatening phase. But they must understand that they are standing in their own light, postponing the day when the Irish people can enjoy to the full the privileges of self-government. Their mistaken policy is the greatest present obstacle to the solution of Ireland's difficulties. They are raising serious barriers to Irish Home Rule.

The British Government needs more men to meet the German drive and will get them where it can. Ireland has fallen far short of her duty in this respect. Mr. Lloyd George knew the risk he took when he determined it rather than choose a greater one. There can be but one end of the present Irish difficulty. Ireland must do her fair share in winning the war against Germany.

Indianapolis News

Animosity toward England is undoubtedly the cause of Ireland's attitude toward conscription. This is no time for family feuds. The whole family is menaced by savages, and differences of opinion must be forgotten in organization for the common defense. The Irishman is no slacker when it comes to a fight. History shows that clearly enough. Let him join the rest of us shoulder to shoulder in the defense of humanity and his prospect for achieving his hopes will be better than ever.

Milwaukee Journal

The justice of Ireland's claim to Home Rule is beyond question. It is in perfect harmony with the aims and purposes for which the Allies are fighting. And it is this fact that should determine Ireland's course in the present crisis. She must realize that whatever temporary setbacks her cause may suffer, it must eventually prevail, with the victory of the Allies. Few men will be able to withstand the high tide of democracy that this victory will bring. On the other hand, she must realize that with a Prussian-

ized world, she will be farther than ever from a realization of her hopes. Ordinarily, it might be fairer to leave conscription of the Irish to Ireland. But the forces of autocracy pushing madly forward and the fate of democracy hanging in the balance, the Allies are calling for men. Is it not meet that liberty-loving Ireland should be expected and should be willing to do her share to save the situation? Her hopes of home rule on the eve of realization, her interests identical with those of the Allies, Ireland owes it to herself and to the cause of world democracy to acquiesce in conscription.

Toledo (O.) Blade

Even the Irish are disappointing to the prophet. According to forecast, that "holiday" in protest against conscription was to sound like the wrecking of a tin-can factory. Instead, "it passed off quietly." What can be done with a people who think so little of living up to traditions and who turn so stolid a back to prediction? It all deserves punishment. England should immediately cease to treat the Irish as a lot of children and should turn them loose to shift for themselves.

WOMEN'S FEDERATION AND WAR ACTIVITIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

HOT SPRINGS, Ark.—War topics featured the first formal session of the biennial convention of the Federation of Women's Clubs.

"Our utmost service is to help win the war," Mrs. Josiah Evans Cowles, of Los Angeles, president of the federation, declared in her report to the convention. Mrs. Cowles recommended that in the interest of further centralization of the federation's work, the bureau of information be consolidated with the service office of the federation at Washington, as headquarters of the federation.

Reports showed that 44 states and the women's club of Shanghai, China, were represented at the convention. The report of the treasurer, Mrs. William B. Young, showed that \$20,000 of the federation's funds has been invested in Liberty bonds of the three issues, and it was announced that an additional \$5000 worth of the third issue will be bought.

Miss Mary Garrett Hay, secretary of the New York Suffrage Association, who conducted the New York suffrage campaign, spoke of women's opportunities. She declared these were greater now than ever before and predicted that peace would see an increase in the number of women engaged in all kinds of work.

WOMAN'S PRESS ASSOCIATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—The annual meeting of the New England Woman's Press Association was held Wednesday at the Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street, and officers were elected as follows: Grace M. Burt, president; Itta Allen Fellner, first vice-president; Isabella A. Potter, second vice-president; Ermeline Day De Blois, recording secretary; Marie A. Moore, corresponding secretary; Wegia Hope Hall Tracy, treasurer; Edith M. Blanchard, auditor.

AUSTRALIA DEALS WITH SINN FEIN

Full Text of Government Regulations as to Disloyal Movements Shows Strong Attitude—Dr. Mannix' Speech

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Following the carrying of Sinn Fein emblems through Melbourne in the St. Patrick's procession, in which procession the papal delegate and Archbishop Mannix took part, and the great patriotic deputations of protest to the Lord Mayor and the Prime Minister, the Federal Cabinet has, as stated in Wednesday's issue of The Christian Science Monitor, taken prompt action.

The full text of the government regulations issued under the War Precautions Act, for dealing with disloyal movements, is as follows:

"Any person who, by word of mouth or in writing, or by any act or deed (a) advocates, incites or encourages disloyalty or hostility to the British Empire, or to the cause of the British Empire in the present war; or (b) advocates the dismemberment of the British Empire, or who says, or does, anything calculated to incite, encourage or assist such disloyalty or hostility, shall be guilty of an offense against the act.

"Any person who wears or displays any badge, flag, banner, emblem or symbol, being, or purporting to be, the badge, flag, banner, emblem or symbol of a country with which the King is now at war, or of any body or association who are disaffected to the British Empire, or of the society, association or movement known as Sinn Fein, shall be guilty of an offense against the act.

"The Minister may, by order in writing under his hand, direct that any premises used as a place of public resort, or as a club, the use of which, in his opinion, is prejudicial to the public safety or the defense of the Commonwealth, shall be kept closed, either altogether or during such hours, or for such purposes as are specified by him, and if the premises are kept open in contravention of any such direction, the occupier, or person having control of the premises, shall be guilty of an offense against the act.

"Where any premises have been closed in pursuance of this regulation,

the occupier or person having control of the premises shall not occupy or control other premises as a place of public resort, or entertainment, or as a club, without the consent of the Minister.

"Any officer or police and any person thereto authorized in writing by the Minister, may, for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of this regulation, enter, if need be by force, and search and occupy any premises in relation to which a direction has been given under this regulation."

Archbishop Mannix, speaking to members of the Hibernian Australasian (Roman) Catholic Benevolent Society, a few days before the gazetting of the new war regulations, warned them "not to get into the meshes of the law." In the course of his address Dr. Mannix said: The (Roman) Catholic people are passing through very troubled and perilous times. In addressing such a large body of my faithful people I think that it is my duty to give you a warning to keep your heads. My advice to the (Roman) Catholic people is not to give anybody the opportunity of charging them truthfully with any disloyalty to any cause to which they are bound to be loyal. They should walk calmly, discreetly and fearlessly, and keep their minds and sentiments to themselves.

Speaking at Ballarat on March 22, Dr. Mannix declared that he had stated before and would say it again, that if the recruiting movement in Australia was taken as it ought to be taken, and as he had said that it should be taken, the result would be much more satisfactory. If decent men would undertake the voluntary recruiting in Australia they would certainly not find him uttering one word in opposition to the voluntary recruiting movement. If men who made wicked and calumnious statements were not put on the platforms, but those who would tell the truth, then they would find that, as Australia had nobly done her duty in the past, she and the (Roman) Catholic body in Australia would continue to do their duty to the end.

TECH MEN IN SERVICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—An increase of 76 men in the service of the United States from April 13 to April 30 from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is announced today. Twenty-one are in overseas service, 26 in aviation, 21 in the navy, 41 new officers, 16 less in officers' training camps, four more inspectors and no increase in the ambulance service of the American expeditionary forces.

HOME RULE MAY GO INTO FORCE BEFORE IRISH CONSCRIPTION

(Continued from page one)

mons, both Unionist and Liberal, who accepted an invitation of the Navy League to discuss what to do regarding Irish coastal defense in the event of the passing of a Home Rule bill. The meeting appointed delegates to urge upon the committee drafting the bill that the Imperial authorities ought to retain full control of Irish harbors and ports, probably also railroads.

Sir Edward Carson has written a letter to the secretary of the Southern Unionist Committee in Ireland. He says, in part:

"In the present condition of Ireland it seems to me little short of insanity for any government to reopen the question of Home Rule. This, indeed, is statesmanship manufactured out of panic and founded on broken pledges in breach of trust. If we have to go down, let us do so with flag flying and not in alliance with those whose object is to gain a vantage ground for enforcing further separation policies."

The Home Rule Bill

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and government spokesman, declared in the House of Commons, yesterday, that he could not say when an Irish Home Rule bill would be introduced.

Unionists and Home Rule

DUBLIN, Ireland (Thursday)—The Southern Unionist Committee, to which Sir Edward Carson has written a letter saying the question of Home Rule should not be reopened in the present condition of Ireland, has organized a large body of Unionists outside Ulster in opposition to the compromise accepted by the Unionists at their convention.

GERMAN ALLIANCE DISBANDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The St. Louis German-American Alliance, with a membership of 12,000, has disbanded. The action was secretly taken. The German-American Alliance of Missouri had dissolved several days before.

Tremont Street
Near West

Chandler & Co.

Established
a Century

Large Oriental Rugs

From India and China

SIZES ABOUT 9x12 TO 10x13

Made by hand—vegetable dyes—made of a quality that lasts for years—every rug of fine texture—all in beautiful colors.

Values \$325 to \$400

Price **\$195.00** Each

Remember—EVERY RUG is a HEAVY, HAND-WOVEN piece from the Orient.

EMBOSSED LIKE THE ANTIQUE CHINESE RUGS of China—applies to about seven of these big carpets.

THOUSANDS of HAND-TIED TUFTS in every rug.

BLUE GROUNDS—so much sought after—appear in ten of these rugs.

DARK RICH RUGS, LIGHT DAINTY RUGS, medium quality rugs—and every piece woven as smoothly and as evenly as a tapestry.

Not only of ALL-WOOL, but of the FINEST WOOL used in rugs.

Not only BEAUTIFUL COLORS, but colors in VEGETABLE DYES.

WE WOULD LIKE TO TELL YOU WHERE WE GOT THESE RUGS and tell you why we can make such a wonderful difference in the price. It was a mere matter of courage—the merchant had a great quantity of rugs, and whatever the conditions, he closes out his stock and goes ahead with new orders. We had the courage and bought them, and if we could only mention the name of the great importer who brought them to this country every one would say they must be good. In fact you can find none better.

India Druggets

Made to Chandler & Co.'s order, in India, and shipped direct. One hundred and forty-one in the sizes 8x10 and 9x12.

Prices elsewhere 44.00 and 59.00

\$35 and \$45

Best Quality Imported
Colors Green, Blue, Brown, Natural
All Hand Woven
Designs Individual in character
Least expensive of Oriental Rugs

Years ago we saw the wisdom of establishing connections in India for the weaving of druggets. Since that time we have imported each year many hundreds of them. Owing to shipping conditions we were in doubt whether we could continue to secure druggets in any quantity, but we were fortunate in receiving a large shipment a few weeks ago. Besides the room size rugs there are also many in small sizes. They are reversible—the same on both sides. They are most desirable for living and dining rooms, also for sun parlors and porches.

Cretonnes and Prints

2600 yds. Imported and Domestic Prints from England, France, Holland and America

Values 65c, 75c to 1.00

Priced **35c and 50c** Yard

Printed on Fine Quality Cotton, some twilled
Many Designs from Old Persian Prints
There are Numerous Floral Patterns
Conspicuous are the Brilliant Colorings for outdoor use
Great variety in Attractive Subdued Tones
Quantities sufficient for Entire Room Decorating

If we had purchased these cretonnes and prints four or five years ago to sell at these prices, we certainly would have considered them excellent values. Since we are actually able to offer this lot today at these two attractive prices, we have good cause to consider them great bargains. Many thousands of yards of these prints and cretonnes have been sold by the interior decorator from whom we purchased them, but as he was unable to secure more to keep his assortment intact, he sold us the remaining lot at a big concession. Therefore we can sell them at these low prices.

Tremont Street
Near West

Chandler & Co.

Established
a Century

Including Hand Embroidered Philippines

Over two thousand

Gowns, Chemises and Skirts

Every gown, skirt or chemise cut on full lines—and all with double seaming unless they are the pieces made by hand.

Mail
Orders
Filled

Priced **\$2.00** Each

Mail
Orders
Filled

HAND MADE AND HAND EMB. Philippine gowns, values 2.45 to 3.00

HAND MADE AND HAND EMB. Philippine chemises, values 2.45 to 3.00

HAND MADE AND HAND EMB. Philippine skirts

LACE TRIMMED CHEMISES of fine nainsook; others emb.

EMPIRE NIGHT GOWNS with lace trimmings and embroideries

NIGHT GOWNS—kimono—set-in and sleeveless styles

STRAIGHT LINE SKIRTS of fine material

The Philippine pieces in the above—well, it was a question. Why not put them all in the place where they belong at 2.45 to 3.00? Ordinarily they would have gone there, but this is a great underwear occasion, so we want to show what the possibilities are. They should not last a day.

The cuts represent individual pieces—note the styles and values.

Then there are other gowns, chemises and skirts at \$2.00—there are a great many hundreds, and they were bought for this occasion. We know it is good judgment to buy a dozen or more right now, as there is no telling what they will be later—even if we can get them.

Remember It is a Great Offering—Over 2000 Pieces—
Look at Them in the Window

On Sale Friday and Saturday

ORDERS BANNING PAPER ARE ISSUED

United States Department of Justice Officials in Massachusetts Send Out Notice Regarding Kingdom News to Police

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Orders from the United States Department of Justice banning the circulation of Kingdom News, a paper published by the International Bible Students Association in Brooklyn, N. Y., and ordering the arrest of distributors as violators of the Espionage Act, have been sent to police headquarters throughout Massachusetts, and already three persons have been apprehended. This paper, which contains a defense of "The Finished Mystery," a book which has been under the ban of the department for some time, has been found in homes, office buildings and stores throughout Greater Boston and adjacent towns. Last week Judge Dewey, Assistant United States Attorney in this city, went to Washington for a conference with department heads concerning the distribution of this paper.

On his return Mr. Dewey announced that Kingdom News was banned by the department and that an intensive campaign would be waged by local police, to arrest distributors of the paper. This was on Monday. The following day two women were arrested in Leominster charged with circulating the paper, one of whom was found to be the president of the branch of the International Bible Students Association in Fitchburg. On Wednesday a man was detected distributing the paper in Waltham and he was brought to this city for a hearing before United States Commissioner William A. Hayes.

In Springfield and Worcester the police have been especially warned to look out for agents of the association, although no arrests have been made in those cities. As the order banning the paper was not issued until Monday, the distribution of it during the two weeks prior to that date is not punishable, although during that time copies were indiscriminately sent out in Boston, Malden, Newton and Melrose. The first of this week, householders in Cambridge found a boy distributing the paper from door to door, but no arrests have been made there.

"Paid Traitors"

Warning Against Ultra-Pacifist Propaganda

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Showing the pro-German origin of ultra-pacifist propaganda in France, and urging the lesson on the United States, the New York Times prints an editorial under the caption, "Paid Traitors," as follows:

There is warning for Americans in the story of the Bonnet Rouge treason, for which seven men are now on trial in Paris, and in the ramifications of it for which others are yet to be tried. France was poisoned with a pacifist propaganda conducted through newspapers which preached the horrors of war and the desirability of negotiating a peace with Germany. These papers were circulated not only among civilians but among soldiers—especially among soldiers. They bore an appearance of good faith, and they had patriotic names and were blatant in pretences of patriotism; but always there was the subtle suggestion which was intended to do the poisonous work. Probably there were many honest Frenchmen who said: "Of course these men are wrong, but no doubt they are sincere, and every man is entitled to his opinion."

But they were not sincere. They were actually in the pay of Germany. The first proof came in the arrest of Duval, the business manager of one of these newspapers, on his way back from Switzerland with a check for over \$30,000. This and many other checks he had received from a German banker named Marx for the purpose of paralyzing French efficiency with his sanctimonious talk of peace, and Marx was the agent of the German Government, which paid Duval's newspaper alone more than \$200,000. The arrest of the business manager led to the arrest of the editor, Almeredy, who escaped a court-martial by committing suicide. Seven others are now being tried.

All these men are tools of Caillaux, who poses as a French patriot, and whose method is peculiarly suggestive of the methods of Americans who have been doing the same kind of work on this side of the water. His method is to excite distrust of France's allies, to harp on old national grudges. It is the same method which was used in Italy last year with such success as to bring about the defeat of Cadorna's army. If any Americans can read this story without seeing the close similarity of what went on in France last year to what has been going on in America without hindrance ever since the war began, they must be singularly lacking in the ability to draw obvious conclusions.

The Price of Liberty

Another New York Editor Warns Against Pacifistic Propaganda

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In an editorial headed "Eternal Vigilance is the Price of Liberty," the New York Herald says today:

Another desperate effort to drive for a German peace is the natural and the expected consequence of the military drive on the western front. Failure to achieve its ends on the battle field prompts Prussianism to another desperate effort to achieve them by chicanery. Had there been no Brest-Litovsk to bring "after dilution" there might be a possi-

bility of the Government of the United States being caught in this new Prussian trap. Happily that danger has been removed. Any official consideration of peace proposals from the truculent enemies of civilization short of their unconditional surrender is impossible.

It is important, however, that all Americans be on their guard against the insidious German propaganda which is bound to be active in this country in the guise of pacifism, or what the French call "defeatism." The danger of this form of pro-Germanism was revealed in Italy last year, was disclosed in the treason of Bolo Pasha, is in evidence in the affair of the Bonnet Rouge, now under investigation at Paris.

This country has its Bolos. German money has been planted here in large quantities. Now that Prussianism has decreed a new peace offensive, that money will be expected to bring results.

It is the duty of every loyal American to cooperate with the Government in running to earth every form of defeatism and the persons participating in it. Watch those publications which show themselves engaged in the same game as that of the Bonnet Rouge.

"The condition upon which God hath given liberty to man is eternal vigilance."

Number Arrested in Los Angeles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Agents of the Department of Justice have arrested 22 men, said to be members of the International Bible Students Association, who are charged with having violated the Espionage Act by the alleged distribution of several thousand copies of Kingdom News, a newspaper said to assail the Government for its activities against the "Finished Mystery," the Pastor Russell book, which is alleged to contain seditious statements. Other arrests are expected to follow.

SIR GEORGE A. SMITH VISITS PROVIDENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The Rev. Sir George Adam Smith, vice-chancellor of Aberdeen University, Scotland, and Herbert S. Houston, treasurer of the League to Enforce Peace, are here today to address three meetings on "The Moral Aims of the War," under the auspices of the National Committee on Churches and the Moral Aims of the War.

The speakers made their first appearance this noon at the luncheon of the committee of 100 of the Providence Chamber of Commerce at the Narragansett Hotel. The second meeting is to be at 4 o'clock this afternoon at the Churchill House, under the auspices of the Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense, admittance being free to the public.

At 8 this evening they will address a conference of clergymen of all denominations in Sayles Hall, Brown University. The seats will be reserved for the clergy until 8:30, at which time the hall will be open to the public.

AVIATOR WELLMAN BACK

BOSTON, Mass.—Word received in Boston today announces that William A. E. Wellman, an aviator who served six months in a French flying squadron, arrived at an Atlantic port today on his way to his home in Cambridge, Mass. He was shot down behind the German lines by an anti-aircraft gun but landed in a forest, and made his way into the American lines. Later he intends to return to France and join the Americans. He wore a French war cross.

ARMENIANS IN SYRIA NOW UNMOLESTED

No Further Attacks Reported by Turks on Christian People, the Remnant of Which Is Encamped in Aleppo Region

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Recent advices from Syria, although meager, indicate that there have been no further attacks upon the Christian population by the Turks. In the region of Aleppo are nearly 250,000 Armenians, the remnant of the great population which the Turks sought to destroy. For the present it is not possible to make public the details of the sufferings of the people in the Aleppo camp, although the reports are on file and eventually they will be given to the world. It is the official policy now to withhold them, because if the reports were published and the fact became known in Turkey the remaining Armenians might be destroyed.

In connection with the rescue of these Armenians certain details are available, however, that have not heretofore seen the light of publicity. These relate to the diplomacy of the United States which made possible the saving of a vast number of these unfortunate people. It appears that for 10 years or more agents of the United States have been studiously cultivating friendships with the Arab chiefs. Many of them have been entertained at the Consulates, and in this way relationships were established that proved useful when an emergency arose. That time came when the Turks drove the Armenians by the tens of thousands into the deserts. It was then that the Arabs manifested their friendship. They gathered the Armenians in small groups as they found them and brought them to Aleppo, turning them over to the consuls there.

A large number of the Armenians in the Aleppo camp found their way to rescue and relief through the work of the Arabs. The chiefs informed the consuls that they performed this service in the face of constant urging on the part of the Turks to destroy the Armenians.

War on Turkey Is Urged

Col. Roosevelt Says His Proposal Is Constructive Criticism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Characterizing as a "constructive criticism" his proposal that the United States declare war upon Turkey and Bulgaria this week, Theodore Roosevelt in an address delivered here Wednesday night before a crowd of nearly 5,000 persons, outlined his reasons for such proposed action.

He said: "The Turks have massacred Armenians, but we have not declared war upon Turkey, although she is one of the four Central Powers. Instead we have appointed days of prayer for the Armenians. Moreover, we have allowed organizations to be recruited in this country to fight for the recovery of Palestine, something that should not be permitted against a country with which we are at peace. Of course the situation is a criminal absurdity."

Mr. Roosevelt expressed wonder as to whether Americans will have to ascertain the nationality before they fire if the Germanized Russian Black Sea fleet makes a dash into the Mediterranean, which he intimated is probable. The United States has destroyers operating there with British and French units.

The theme of Mr. Roosevelt's speech was "Preparedness." He said: "When

our young men have served the colors a couple of years, you won't have to issue Liberty bonds in 37 languages. The men in camp will have learned to talk United States. They will have learned that there is just one flag to which our allegiance is due, and that is not the German flag, the red flag or the black flag."

Colonel Roosevelt in Boston
BOSTON, Mass.—Theodore Roosevelt will address the Chamber of Commerce at the Mechanics Building this evening. His subject will be "Americanism and Preparedness." Mr. Roosevelt has accepted an invitation to visit the Naval Service Club during the afternoon.

During his stay in Boston, Mr. Roosevelt is to be the guest of Dr. William Sturgis Bigelow of 56 Beacon Street.

Colonel Roosevelt Entertained
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Before leaving this city today, Col. Theodore Roosevelt was entertained at breakfast by 40 of the officers, directors and paid workers of the Hampden County Improvement League, under whose auspices he spoke last night. By unanimous vote he was elected honorary president of the league. Colonel Roosevelt spoke briefly at the breakfast.

SENATORS DEMAND AIRCRAFT INQUIRY

Gross Extravagance and Misuse of Appropriations Intimated, and Question Raised of Criminal Prosecution

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Investigation of the army aviation situation with a view to criminal prosecutions was urged today in the Senate. Gross extravagance and misuse of appropriations for the aviation program were intimated, and, in spirited speeches, several senators declared further investigation should be made as to any criminal or civil liability of those responsible.

Changes Proposed

Leader of Aero Club Publishes Letter to President Wilson

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A. R. Hawley, president of the Aero Club of America,

made public here today a letter he had written to President Wilson proposing steps to be taken to "correct the past mistakes of the aircraft program and insure against a costly failure to supply the air forces needed by the Allies to win the war."

Mr. Hawley recommends that an Assistant Secretary of War and an Assistant Secretary of the Navy be appointed to the Aircraft Board, to be followed by the creation of a department of aeronautics, based on the British plan. "A separate department of aeronautics is the only solution to all problems of building the air forces," he declares.

He also called to the President's attention a report that the signal corps was refusing further enlistments for the air service, although only one-sixth of the necessary aviators were under training.

VICTORY BONDS AS PRIZES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

SASKATOON, Sask.—Victory bonds are favorite prizes given in connection with exhibitions or contests of any kind. Several citizens have offered Victory bonds as prizes in connection with special contests at the Saskatoon Exhibition this summer.

MANY ARRESTS ON FIRST LICENSE DAY

Fitchburg Strains Its Police Accommodations—A Military Squad Patrols Streets of City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
FITCHBURG, Mass.—The first day of license in this city resulted in 25 arrests for drunkenness, the use of practically all jail accommodations and two arrests for attempting to sell liquor to soldiers in uniform. In order to protect the soldiers from Camp Devens, a military police squad of eight, the largest number ever sent from the cantonment to this city, was on duty continuously.

Practically all of the cells had been filled by midnight, and the police were considering putting two prisoners in a room, and renting additional housing accommodations for the large number expected today. Paul Perkins of West Gorton was arrested on a charge of buying liquor for soldiers, and Lester Parison of this city was arrested on a charge of selling liquor to soldiers after two police officers had found a large quantity of liquor stored on the sidewalk near him.



United States Tires are Good Tires

Buy Tires to Fit Your Needs

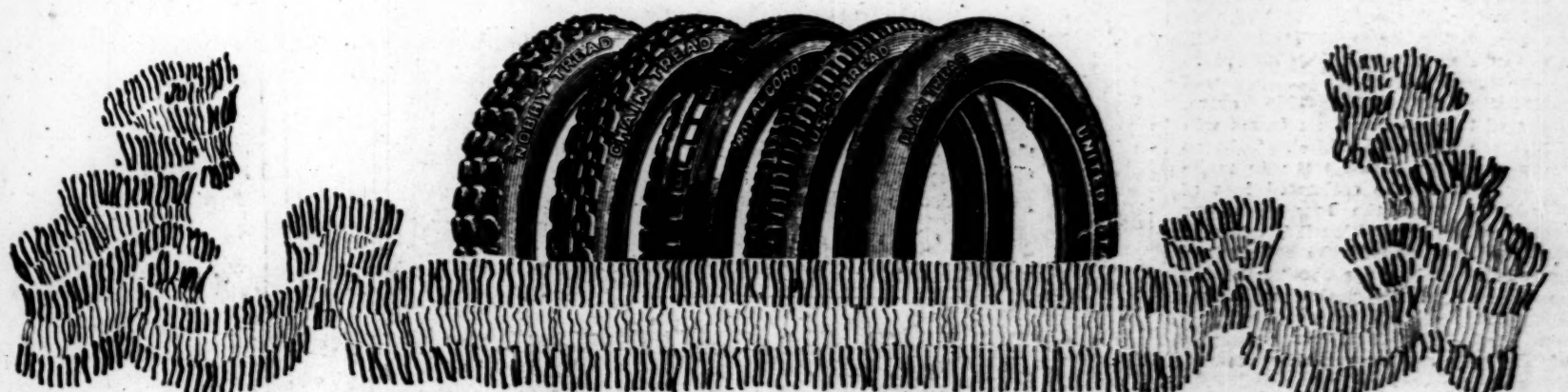
National economy has no place for haphazard tire-buying.

The Country's need demands conservation. Your own responsibility as a motorist requires that you treat the equipment of your car as a business proposition.

Study your tire needs. Select and buy the tires that will give utmost service per dollar, on the roads you travel, with your driving.

United States Tubes and Tire Accessories Have All the Sterling Worth and Wear that Make United States Tires Unsurpassed

'Nobby' 'Chain' 'Royal Cord' 'Usco' 'Plain'



Boston Branch 560 Commonwealth Avenue

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY

A Few "Talking" Points of Victrola XIV

CABINET—In mahogany or oak—newest improved lines—make this a beautiful piece of furniture for any home. Cabinet contains 13 Victor Albums for 130 Victor Records.

NEW MODEL HEAVY MOTOR—Automatic stop—new style reproducer and "goose neck" tone arm.

Price 165.00
Other Models, 20.00 to 450.00

This beautiful instrument can be purchased on our

Deferred Payment Plan

for the small initial investment of

10.00

The balance in monthly payments or weekly payments where desired. Free Delivery in New England.

Jordan Marsh Company

BOSTON



AID AND COMFORT TO ENEMY CHARGED

Gardner (Mass.) Contractor in Complaint of Police Says Liquor Is Sold to Soldiers on Streets and in Other Places

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
GARDNER, Mass.—That liquor has been sold and furnished to soldiers on the streets and in other public places, and that soldiers in uniform have been arrested here while under the influence of liquor, also that the police have given aid and comfort to the enemy, are among the charges brought against the local police force by Michael J. Ryan, a contractor. All this, Mr. Ryan asserts, has occurred since the United States declared war upon Germany.

At a hearing in the town hall, Wednesday night, Police Chief T. F. Shy admitted that three soldiers from Camp Devens had been arrested and locked up for drunkenness.

Mr. Ryan on the witness stand said he had seen a man place a package which he believed contained liquor on the doorway of a house on Parker Street. Later a soldier went into the doorway and took the package and came out with it and paid the man who had placed the package there. The witness testified that he also saw another man invite a soldier into an alleyway and give him a drink out of a bottle. He also said he saw liquor passed to soldiers in a troop train at the Union Station and liquor passed through car windows to soldiers near the Heywood Station. The witness also told of soldiers being in an ice-cream parlor in Gardner with a bottle of gin on the table, from which they drank freely and openly.

Mr. Ryan's son, Thomas P. Ryan, another witness, said he had heard Officer Linnell of the police force say: "I do not like the idea of the United States declaring war on Germany. We are not prepared for war. If the Germans ever come here I will fight for them and not for the United States. We have more reasons to go in with Germany than with the Allies."

FURTHER DETAILS OF CANADIAN BUDGET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—By the new budget introduced into the House of Commons on Monday, by the Acting Finance Minister, the Hon. A. K. Maclean, the Income Tax Act has been brought nearer to the average man, and rendered more nearly confiscatory in the case of men with big incomes. Exemptions have been brought down to \$1000 in the case of unmarried men and \$2000 for married persons. An exemption of \$200 is, however, allowed for each dependent child under 16 years of age. It is calculated that each child will mean a saving of about \$4 to the income taxpayer. It is conceivable that many men with large families will, as a result of such exemptions, totally escape the tax.

For the minimum incomes, the tax is only 2 per cent. For incomes over the minimum the flat normal tax is 4 per cent. But a graded super-tax is further provided (as under the old measure) to apply to incomes over \$6000. This tax ranges from 5 per cent on incomes between \$6000 and \$10,000, to 50 per cent on incomes over \$10,000. The new measure also provides for a further surtax "payable upon the tax" on incomes over \$6000. This surtax starts at 5 per cent and ranges to 35 in the case of incomes over \$200,000.

The new income tax is pretty well on a par with that of the United States. It takes a considerably bigger toll than does the act in force in Canada this year (for last year's income). The consumer comes in for a good deal of consideration under the new proposals. The protective features of the Canadian tariff have not been interfered with in any degree. Importers of automobiles from now on will have to pay 10 per cent excise on the duty-paid value of all automobiles imported, while manufacturers will have to pay the same amount on the price when manufactured and sold in Canada. This does not apply to automobiles manufactured for export. All stocks now held by dealers not sold to bona fide users must pay the 10 per cent on the duty-paid value when imported.

A similar 10 per cent excise tax applies to gramophones, mechanical pianos, and the records of these and upon jewelry, real or imitation, and upon the same basis. In all cases manufacture for export is exempted from the tax. The earnings of the workman are tapped by the imposition of a tax of 10 cents per pound upon tea, of 5 cents per pound on coffee and chicory, of 8 cents on each package of playing cards, and of heavy customs and excise increases on all sorts of tobacco, cigars and cigarettes. On the latter articles of common usage both the excise and the customs duties have been doubled, while even in the case of Canadian-grown tobacco there is a tax on all raised beyond the personal needs of the raiser. Users of tea and coffee, it is estimated, will contribute an additional \$4,000,000 to the revenue. Users of matches will contribute about \$3,000,000 extra. Users of tobacco in all its forms will contribute about \$8,500,000. Tobacco users are thus called upon to make up for part of the estimated loss of \$15,900,000 from the loss of liquor revenues, and in addition it is intended that the man who drinks substitutes, in the shape of "2 per cent" imported beverages from Milwaukee and other places shall also help in making up loss for a duty of 45 per cent and ad valorem has been provided in connection with their import.

Moving picture films are to pay to the Treasury at the rate of 5 cents per foot. In addition, taxes on sleeping car berths have been raised from 10 cents to 10 per cent of the cost of the

berth, with a minimum charge of 25 cents on parlor car seats; the tax is increased from 5 cents to 10.

From the figures given by Mr. Maclean in regard to balancing Canada's war account with Great Britain, it is evident that the United States will be called upon to play a very large part in furnishing credits for Great Britain on the Canadian account. Although it is estimated that Canada's exports to Great Britain this year will total approximately \$800,000,000, today's budget figures set down only \$325,000,000 as the amount which Canada would have to advance for financing the British purchases. On the other hand, Great Britain is relieving Canada of the necessity for making cash payments for the maintenance of Canadian troops overseas.

STOCK DIVIDEND BILL CALLED BACK

Massachusetts Reconsiders Rejection and Sends Measure to Next General Court

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—The Massachusetts House of Representatives this afternoon reconsidered the vote by which it rejected on Wednesday the bill to exempt stock dividends from all taxation as income, and on motion of Representative Leland Powers of Newton, referred the bill to the next General Court.

According to Mr. Powers, the attitude of the House in rejecting the bill gave the proposition a "black eye." Though reported favorably by the Committee on Taxation, the bill came from the Ways and Means Committee with the report, "ought not to pass."

Mr. Powers stated today that as a matter of fact the majority of the members of both committees favored exemption notwithstanding that the proposition is opposed by the State Tax Department on the ground that it shifts an undue burden over to real estate owners.

Mr. Powers declared the Ways and Means Committee believed the bill should not pass this year, simply because the State needs to retain every possible source of revenue to meet heavy war expenditures.

Chairman Warner of the Ways and Means Committee has stated, however, that he believes that the present Massachusetts law is satisfactory and just to all concerned, in that it taxes only such stock dividends as represent a distribution of surplus earnings, but does not tax such dividends as may be declared out of capital assets.

SECRETARY LANSING BEFORE COMMITTEE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary Lansing appeared before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee today, and discussed the Administration's reasons for opposing declarations of war at this time with Bulgaria and Turkey. The conference resulted from the recent agitation in the Senate for war upon the two nations, and unofficial statements from the White House that the President opposed action at this time.

RAILROAD EXPENSES CLOSELY WATCHED

Service of the United Press Associations
WASHINGTON, D. C.—In an order amounting virtually to instructions to dissolve, the Railroad Administration today forbade Texas lines to contribute to the expenses of the Texas General Managers Association. Similar action is pending in other similar cases. The organizations must derive their revenue from sources other than the railroads, the Director-General said.

JEWISH RECRUITS ARRIVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—About 100 recruits for the Jewish battalion in Palestine arrived in Boston from New York today and will stay until late in the evening when they are to leave for Nova Scotia. A dinner was served the Jewish recruits at the synagogue on Crawford Street in Roxbury. Shortly before noon the young men were joined by 20 Jewish recruits from Greater Boston, paraded through the business section, and were reviewed by Mayor Peters.

MILK CONTROVERSY BROUGHT TO CLOSE

Producers and Distributors Agree to Abide by Plan to Be Submitted by Regional Milk Board for Surplus

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Solution of the milk situation in New England was declared today to be assured when the representatives of a majority of the producers and distributors agreed to abide by whatever plan for handling the surplus the Regional Milk Commission, representing the Federal Food Administrator, might promulgate after hearing arguments of the various interests.

It is expected that the New England milk plan will provide for the appointment of a Milk Administrator with power to determine the cost of production in the various states and distribution of milk in the large cities, and that the surplus cost will be adjusted on a butter fat and skimmed milk basis, to be determined by the Administrator.

So confident are the members of the New England Commission, the New England milk producers and the large distributors of milk of the success of the plan, that it was predicted today that it would be eventually adopted by the milk commissions appointed by the Federal Food Administrator in other large producing and consuming districts of the United States.

It is expected the milk prices for Boston as well as for other cities in New England will be announced tonight or tomorrow for May and June. When the commission met today at the State House its patience had been stretched to the utmost by the two weeks' discussion and apparent failure to harmonize conflicting interests. Two plans for handling the surplus had been brought forward and neither had proved entirely satisfactory to the producers and distributors.

The committee had come to the conclusion, however, that the differences were over minor points and that the major features in the combined plans were acceptable.

Philip R. Allen, the chairman, therefore opened the hearing by propounding the following question and asking for a vote on its acceptance or rejection:

"Do you agree to authorize the commission to issue a surplus plan after hearings, and to abide by the final plan, whatever the commission may decide upon as an integral part of the price fixing for May and June to protect the expense of administration of said surplus plan as already outlined in the tentative plan?"

When the roll was called the producers, represented by Richard Pattee of the New England Milk Producers Association, voted in the affirmative. The following distributors also voted Yes: D. Whiting & Sons, Alden Brothers, Brandon Farms, Turner Center Dairying Association, Boston Independent Dealers Association. The distributing firm of H. P. Hood & Sons asked for time to consider, and after five minutes' consultation, cast its vote in the affirmative.

"I congratulate you all upon the settlement of this important question," said Chairman Allen. The commission then announced that it would hear arguments of the two plans, following which it will hold an executive session and, backed by the agreement, will announce its findings and fix the Boston price for milk at wholesale as well as the price for delivered milk in Boston for the next two months.

The provisions of the New England milk plan, as likely to be adopted, give the Milk Administrator the right to examine the books of the distributors, and for the first time to determine the exact cost of the production and distribution of milk. Before the plan for handling the surplus goes into effect, the producers throughout New England will be fully informed of its features while in addition, a uniform system of milk payments will be adopted so that the entire business of producing and distributing will be standardized.

POLICE CHANGES ANNOUNCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Three police sergeants were made lieutenants and one lieutenant and two sergeants transferred by orders issued through the office of the Police Commissioner O'Meara Wednesday evening. The office of detective sergeant has been

abolished. Detective Sergeant William J. Irwin of division 5 has been promoted to a lieutenant, but will continue on special work at this division. Detective Sergeant Thomas W. O'Donnell of Hanover Street has been transferred to Back Bay and Detective Sergeant John M. L. Anderson of the LaGrange Street division to Hanover Street. The officers will be changed to routine work, these changes marking the last of the detective sergeants. Sergeants John S. Riddon and Bradley C. Mason were promoted to lieutenants and transferred, Riddon of Hanover Street to Hyde Park, Mason of Boylston Street division to Brighton and Lieut. Edward H. Mullen of Hyde Park to City Point.

QUEEN WILHELMINA WRITES TO KAISER

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from Its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)

—It is now known that Baron Gevers, the Dutch Minister at Berlin, on his return to that city from The Hague, conveyed an autograph letter from Queen Wilhelmina to the Kaiser.

The Dutch press continues to discuss the situation between Germany and Holland, but at present there is little further light on the exact state of affairs between the two countries.

CITY CLUB SECRETARY RESIGNS

BOSTON, Mass.—Addison L. Winship has resigned as civic secretary of the Boston City Club to become a vice-president of the National Shawmut Bank of Boston. For five years Mr. Winship has been president of the National Association of Civic Secretaries. A resident of Melrose for many years he was a member of the schoolhouse commission which made an exhaustive study of the school facilities. He has served on the board of park commissioners for that city for eight years, and is now chairman. He is also state director for the War Department, of the Smilge campaign, president of the Citizens Public Celebrations Committee of Boston, a member of the executive committee of the Republican Club of Massachusetts. His new duties will be assumed June 18.

TWO MORE ARRESTS REPORTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Madame Anna Maria Rhoda Erdmann, who has been lecturing on biology at Yale University, and Dr. Richard Goldschmidt of the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute of Berlin, have been arrested here. They are held pending an investigation to determine whether or not they shall be interned for the duration of the war. Both of them are University of Munich graduates. They both arrived in this country shortly before the outbreak of the war in Europe.

NEWS CASE UP IN SUPREME COURT

Samuel Untermyer Opens With Defense of the International or Hearst Service Against the Associated Press

Service of the United Press Associations
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Samuel Untermyer spoke for the International News Service, in the Supreme Court this afternoon, in the case of the Associated Press against the International News Service, or Hearst Service, to enjoin the latter from pirating the Associated Press news dispatches. In part his argument follows:

"Assuming that the court would create a precedent in a case where it would be necessary to preserve a business against piracy, in this case both parties and their respective members and customers have apparently from the time of their organization acted upon the exactly opposite construction and understanding of the law. News displayed on bulletins and printed and sold in early editions of newspapers has been regarded as public property, which it is in law and in fact. Each of these parties has freely taken the other's news and they are bound by that practical construction of their rights and obligations."

"The fact that one of them claims that it verifies and rewrites the story that it takes from the other, whilst the other does not, is purely a question of business policy that in no wise affects their legal rights as determined by their long-continued acts."

Mr. Untermyer added that the record in the case of the Chicago Tribune versus Associated Press hardly bore out the complainant's assertion that it used only "tips" from its competitors, as the complainant had successfully contended in the courts that this class of news was public property, and could now be heard in support of the contrary contention, because an unexpected turn in events, brought about by the war, had rendered it in its interests to do so.

"Ever since the defendant's organization," he continued, "it acquired in the view that publication destroyed the property in news and it was not until this suit was brought without notice or warning of a changed attitude on its part that it made any such claim. It was after the Allies in 1915 (and long before we entered the war) refused and withdrew cable service from the defendant that the effort was made to embarrass its business by this suit."

Continuing his argument, Mr. Untermyer said: "There is no element of unfair competition involved. The defendant is not seeking to palm off the complainant's news as its (defendant's) news, nor as complainant's news, but simply

as news that has been made available to every one.

"It has not secured it surreptitiously, or as the result of a breach of contract, but publicly by paying for the paper containing it and in which it was authorized to be published. If the defendant is right in its contention that it is public property, as the parties have always regarded it, there is nothing unfair in taking it."

If contrary to precedent and to the acts of the parties as evidencing their construction of their rights—both parties—it is now held to be private property, its use will be enjoined on that ground, but in no event on the theory of what is known as unfair competition. There is no such element in this case."

ACTIVITIES IN THE SHIPBUILDING YARDS

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—William G. Cox, new superintendent of government shipbuilding yards along the Delaware River, began his work here today. He established himself in offices in the center of the city next to those of Francis T. Bowles, assistant general manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

Charles M. Schwab, Director-General of Shipbuilding, came here today and conferred with Mr. Cox and representatives of the shipbuilding interests. Tonight he will announce his policy at a dinner attended by shipbuilders and officers of the Shipping Board and the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

RALLY OF BOY SCOUTS

BOSTON, Mass.—The First District, Greater Boston Council, of the Boy Scouts of America, will hold its third annual rally in the Boston Arena next Saturday evening. Practical illustrations of what the boy scouts are taught to do will be shown, including bugling, relay races, equipment contests, semaphore and international Morse signaling. Other contests have also been arranged by the rally committee, which is headed by George B. Morse of the B. A. A. Invitations have been sent to Governor McCall, Bishop Lawrence, Rabbi Levi, Gen. John S. Johnston, Rear Admiral Spencer Wood, Capt. William T. Rush and others.

TRAINING SHIP COUNCIL

BOSTON, Mass.—In order to strengthen the relations between officers and men now training for the new American merchant marine, and to concentrate the recreational activities of the apprentices aboard the training ships, the men on the U. S. S. Governor Dingley, at East Boston, have selected 14 of their number to form a "general council." This body, representing every department on the steamship, will arrange all athletic games, serve as entertainment committee and otherwise conduct activities that will aim to make life on the training ship considerably brighter.

ALLEGED GERMAN PAYMASTER HELD

Carl Rodiger, Said to Be Lieutenant-Commander of Enemy Navy, Arrested in New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Lieut.-Commander Carl Rodiger, alias Harold Schroeder, who is alleged to be a lieutenant-commander of the German Navy, and is said to have come to this country in 1917 to take over charge of all German war activities in the United States, has been arrested by federal authorities, and is also held on a technical charge involving criminal activities in this country against Great Britain.

He is not held as an ordinary enemy alien, subject to internment, but is locked up in the Tombs. It is admitted by agents of the Department of Justice that he is one of the most important enemy aliens taken into custody since the United States declared war on Germany.

Austrian Is Arrested

ATHOL, Mass.—Celesto Ollari, an Austrian, was arrested today for failing to file his questionnaire with the local exemption board and for alleged disloyal utterances. Fellow-workmen at the plant of the Union Twist Company told the police that he made remarks detrimental to the United States when requested to buy a Liberty bond.

HOUSE IS PRESENTED WITH SERVICE FLAG

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—A service flag with 11 stars, representing members who have responded to their country's emergency, was presented to the Massachusetts House of Representatives this afternoon. It was the gift of Mrs. John H. Sherburne of Brookline, wife of Colonel Sherburne, one of the members now serving with the military forces.

Speaker Cox accepted the flag on behalf of the House. The 11 members represented by the stars are: Russell T. Bates (Quincy), Daniel W. Casey (Boston), Kenneth P. Hill (Cambridge), Daniel W. Lincoln (Worcester), Alfred J. Moore (Boston), Ward M. Parker (New Bedford), James T. Potter (North Adams), John H. Sherburne (Brookline), Charles H. Slowe (Lowell), Roger Wolcott (Milton), Daniel J. Young (Boston).

BUFFALO COMPLETES ITS QUOTA

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Buffalo has completed its loan quota, and is continuing to receive subscriptions beyond its allotment. The total this afternoon had reached \$32,220,550, or nearly \$135,000 more than its quota.



127 Tremont Street (Opposite Park Street)

LADIES' DEPARTMENT

TRADE MARK

Tweed-O-Wool

SUITS and COATS

Fabric—knit tweed or pure worsted, wrinkle-proof, damp-proof.

Tailoring—in full accord with Noyes Bros. standards.

Style—practical, cut along girlish lines, yet roomy enough for all out-door activities.

Result—a beautiful, long-wearing garment, smart enough for any informal occasion, in which you will take constant delight for many seasons.

\$25.00 to \$40.00

Ladies' Department  127 Tremont St. Opp. Park St.

Norfolk Suits

For Boys 8 to 18 Years

Without doubt one of the finest collections of Boys' Norfolk Suits is here at this Great Boys' Store—and here at a substantial saving in price too.

They are in smart, sturdy Homespuns—Cassimeres, Fancy Scotchies—Blue Serges and Oxford Gray Cheviots. Tailored by the best tailors and guaranteed to render unusual service.

\$8.50 to \$18

TALBOT CO

395-403 Washington Street, Boston

TRADE RIVALRY TO FOLLOW THE WAR

Chairman of Tariff Commission Tells Cotton Manufacturers the American Policy Must Be That of the Open Door

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"On the conclusion of peace the Government must give its attention to obtaining non-discriminating commercial treaties and tariff agreements between the United States and foreign nations," Frank W. Taussig, chairman of the United States Tariff Commission, said in an address read in his behalf, today, before the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, in convention here.

Neither in the past nor today had the United States an established policy with regard to its commercial relations. After the war, he continued, the American policy must be that of the open door, with America seeking no special favors for itself, but opposing special favors to others, and the trade policy should be no less idealistic than the international aims as stated by President Wilson.

"This implies a policy of non-discrimination," Mr. Taussig continued, "for at least one of regarding neither in discrimination nor to be discriminated against. The United States must hold itself free to adopt such tariff policy as seems suited to its own interests. It must leave to other countries the same freedom. But whatever tariff system we adopt, we should aim to apply it without discrimination to all comers; and, whatever system another country adopts, we should wish it to apply to ourselves on the same terms and in the same way as to others."

Mr. Taussig emphasized the importance of American reliance on "real effectiveness and real service" in post-bellum trade, rather than on expectation of special favors of discriminating rates of duty, declaring that to make our export trade enriching and of real national profit we must organize our industries and conduct them so that we shall make goods plentifully and cheaply, and we must sell them of good quality and on tempting terms, to every customer at the same price.

"To sum up: In the trade rivalry which we may expect after the war the United States must rely mainly upon the effectiveness of its industry for the promotion of its export trade. Special devices or aids, such as reduced railway or steamship rates, cooperative organizations of exporters, and the like, are not comparable to this great dominating factor. We must make goods well and we must make them cheap; we must do better than other countries. We must not supinely rely upon this sort of economy virtue. We must get a fair field in which to enable our effectiveness to have its due return. We must not only be in a position to send out goods that are wanted, but we must be in a position to prevent them from being headed off through discrimination in favor of others. We must have some sort of bargaining power, of a kind not authorized by existing legislation."

Commissions on Railroad Government Will Allow Dealers 3 and 3-1-2 Per Cent

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Government will allow dealers in raw wool a commission of 3 per cent for ungraded and 3½ per cent for graded wool. This was made known by the War Industries Board on Wednesday, when it officially announced its action of last week in fixing the price of raw wool to the producer at that prevailing at Boston July 30, 1917. The commission allowed will cover all storage, cartage and insurance, including marine insurance, on imported wool.

In making its official announcement the committee paid tribute to the patriotic attitude taken by both the growers and dealers. The statement added: "The wool growers, the wool dealers and the wool manufacturers will each be represented on the government committee, which will take charge of the detailed operations. This committee will be appointed without delay."

DRAMA LEAGUE TAKES UP ARMY RECREATION

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Work being done at home and overseas to furnish entertainment and recreation for soldiers and sailors was the subject which engaged the attention of the opening session here today of the eighth annual convention of the Drama League of America. The meeting will continue through tomorrow and Saturday.

Raymond B. Fosdick, Winthrop Ames, who has recently returned from studying the recreation question in France, and Dennis A. McCarthy of the Knights of Columbus war-activities committee were among the speakers.

AMERICAN LEAGUE TO AID RUSSIA FORMED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An organization to offset German propaganda in Russia and to inform the Russian people regarding the political and commercial aims of America was launched here today by many men prominent in political, sociological and business affairs.

The American League to Aid and Cooperate with Russia was the name chosen for the organization at a meeting. Dr. Frank Goodnow, formerly in the United States Diplomatic Service, was elected as president. Col. William B. Thompson of New York, formerly head of the American Red Cross in

Russia, vice-president, and Robert L. Carpenter of Brooklyn, secretary. Members of the executive committee include Senators Owen of Oklahoma, Borah of Idaho, Calder of New York, and Williams of Mississippi, and Representatives Flood of Virginia, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, and Representative Cooper of Wisconsin, ranking Republican on the House Committee.

CASE AGAINST I. W. W. OPENED

Special Prosecutor Outlines How Government Will Attempt to Show Conspiracy

CHICAGO, Ill.—Frank H. Nebeker, special prosecutor, today told the federal jury trying 112 leaders of the Industrial Workers of the World for violating the Espionage Act, that it would be shown a conspiracy existed to aid the industrial revolution about the country and thus disrupt America's war plans.

"The Government will prove," Mr. Nebeker asserted, "that the defendants and the members of the defendant organization would fight under only one flag—the red flag of treason."

"We will show further that the organization threatened, if forced into the army and navy, to take any means necessary to block the war program."

"Not only will it be shown that the defendants encouraged enlistments, urged that the selective draft be vigorously opposed by those of military age, but also that they conspired forcibly to obstruct production of lumber for American ships and airplanes and strived to prevent production of lead and iron for guns and munitions and other supplies."

"We will show that the 'swivel-chair king' of this organization, William D. Haywood, directed and aided the work from the Chicago headquarters, that this potentate even had the audacity to send certain demands to our President while our country was at war."

DEFENSE CHARGES PASTOR WAS TRAPPED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Hinting that there existed a plot woven by prisoner "342" at Ft. Douglas and his wife, both of whom, by stipulation, were not mentioned by their real names in court, the defense of the Rev. B. Henry Leesman charged that he had been trapped into committing an indiscretion. Mr. Leesman is accused of attempting to communicate with the enemy. The prosecution charges that he attempted to deliver a note written by Minnie Augusta Decman to Ernest Leybold, the latter being a prisoner at the war prison barracks at Ft. Douglas. Mr. Leesman in court declared that the note found on him was given him by Mrs. "342" on arriving at the prison camp. He said that he was accused by prisoner "342." He alleged that the finding of the note in his possession was due to the plotting of "342" and the man's wife. Mr. Leesman said that he was born in Germany in 1861 and that he came to the United States in 1864.

CHINA PLANS AN ATTACK ON REBELS

AMOI, China (Thursday)—(By the Associated Press)—Heavy reinforcements of government troops are moving toward the Fukien-Kwangtung border, concentrating chiefly at Tung Shan and Chacan. An offensive operation against the southern rebels is imminent.

HANKOW, China (April 26)—(By the Associated Press)—A Chinese gunboat carrying the Premier, Tuan Chieh-jui, up the Yang-tse-kiang last night on a visit to the commanders of the northern troops, collided with and sank the Chinese steamship Kiang-Kwan, of 1920 tons gross. The warship was damaged.

SENATOR TELLS HIS VIEW ABOUT CYCLOPS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator Phelan of California, told the Senate Mines Committee today he believed the missing United States Collier Cyclops probably was blown up by an explosive charge put in her cargo of manganese by Germans.

"I was told by naval men she was loaded at Bahia, Brazil, with ore," he said, "and that the port was full of Germans from a cruiser and other ships interned there. Opportunity to put a 'plant' in her cargo was ample." The committee was considering a bill to conserve ores.

PASSENGERS ON FRENCH LINER

AN ATLANTIC PORT—Mrs. William G. Sharp, wife of the United States Ambassador to France, accompanied by her two daughters, arrived here today on a French line steamship. On the same vessel were five officers of the Polish legion sent to the United States to assist in the recruiting of a Polish army to join the allied forces in France.

COMMERCE CHAMBER RESOLVE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Resolutions urging federal legislation designed to support the Intelligence Service and providing for swift justice and adequate punishment for spies and dangerous enemy aliens were adopted by the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York today at its one hundred and fiftieth annual meeting.

WHEAT CROP ESTIMATE

CHICAGO, Ill.—B. W. Snow, in a report, places the condition of winter wheat at \$3.4, compared with 79.3 on April 1 and \$9.9 last year. The crop may be figured at 577,000,000 bushels.

NEW ENGLAND NEAR TOP IN BANNER DAY

With \$244,022,000 of Minimum Quota Subscribed Committee Expects to Go Over Today and Start for \$300,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Reporting \$22,005,000 in subscriptions, the banner day of the campaign, and a total of \$244,022,000, the New England Liberty Bond Committee was confident today of going over the top before night and starting for the \$300,000,000 mark with a strong hope of reaching \$350,000,000.

Massachusetts led in yesterday's totals with \$13,198,000. Connecticut put \$6,051,000 to its credit and thereby goes to the highest percentage on the list, having \$39,011,000, or 118 per cent of its quota. The tabulation of the official federal reserve bank reports, with the percentage of quotas shown is as follows:

State	Tot. Subscriptions	Quota %
Connecticut	\$39,011,000	118
New Hampshire	11,742,000	117
Maine	14,267,000	112
Vermont	6,673,000	100.2
Massachusetts	13,198,000	89
Rhode Island	21,982,000	87.5

In the day's reports, 149 of the \$44 active banks were missing. Boston's addition for the day, gross, was the greatest of the campaign also, \$9,092,000, which is 50 per cent more than Vermont's entire quota for the campaign. Boston's gross subscription is \$78,526,000. The net is \$49,968,900, and the quota is \$64,046,000.

The honor flag towns in New England include the following:

In New Hampshire—Dunbarton, Epworth, New Hampton, Barnstead.

In Maine—Thomaston, Plymouth, Island Falls, Machiasport, Patten, Buckfield, Buxton, Greenfield, Levant, Benedicta, Newburg, Hampden, Brooksville, Woolwich, Skowhegan, Brunswick, Jejeeport, Glenburn, Scarborough, Tremont.

In Vermont—Irassburg, Plainfield, Sheffield, Bristol, Sharon, Pittsford, Tinmouth.

In Massachusetts—Wakefield, Hyanis, Plympton, Rockland.

In Connecticut—Kent, Falls Village, Hebron, Bolton, Seekonk.

The individual subscribers for the district were set at \$18,222, or thus far about one-eighth of the population. Among rallies planned for Boston and vicinity today are:

Edward Everett Square, 8 p. m., Sgt. Edward B. Creed.

Elks Club, Somerset Street, 9 p. m., Sgt. Edward B. Creed.

Quincy House, 2:30 p. m., Sgt. Edward B. Creed.

Quartermaster Depot, South Boston, 8 p. m., Corp. H. A. Welcome.

O. W. Holmes School, Dorchester, 8 p. m., Priv. Kenneth Jopp.

Central Club, Jamaica Plain, 8 p. m., Corp. Beecher L. Ward.

Somerville, Clarendon Club, 8 p. m., Grafton D. Cushing.

Quincy, Music Hall, 8 p. m., Capt. Louis Keene.

Somerville High School, 8 p. m., Captain Elliott, Elvira Leveroni.

Speeding Up Is Urged

Liberty Loan Committee Would Place New England on Top

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—With a view to stimulating the final efforts of the third Liberty Loan campaign, throughout New England, N. Penrose Hallowell, executive chairman of the Liberty Loan Committee for the district, has issued a circular which says:

"New England has now rounded the last turn, and is squared away on the straight line to the finish. She is in seventh place out of twelve, but is showing speed each day, and can finish first if her citizens so will it."

"If you want those boys in France to throw up their hats and cheer for the magnificent support they get at home."

"If you want the country to realize once more that New England does her full share in every national crisis."

"If you want New England to end in first instead of seventh place—and we know you want all these things from the bottom of your hearts—seize this last chance to take one last, generous look at your bank account, at the money in your pocket book or in your bureau drawer and lend every last cent you possibly can to your Government."

Swedish Contributions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—The announcement that Americans of Swedish birth throughout Massachusetts had purchased nearly \$1,000,000 worth of third Liberty bonds, and 98 per cent of that nationality were possessors of bonds, was received with enthusiasm at an open meeting in Symphony Hall, Wednesday night, at which A. W. Sundelof presided.

The rally was under the direction of the Swedish Liberty Loan Committee of Massachusetts, of which Dr. Johan G. Larsson is chairman, who pledged his word that "there is no disloyalty among the Swedish people of the State." We of the Swedish committee," he said, "have filled the Swedish people with increased enthusiasm for the United States, and every one of our Swedish societies have bought Liberty bonds."

Bond Sales on Common

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Liberty Loan activities at the Barracks on Boston Common Wednesday were unusually encouraging, the number of subscribers for the day being 451, for \$35,300, making a grand total for the campaign of 4269 subscribers for \$381,950. Among the features of Wednesday night was a concert by five Scotch bagpipers, who were kept busy until 11 o'clock, it being estimated that 25,000 all told had gathered about the barracks.

It Is the Plan of the Campaigners on the common to keep the noon and evening meetings interesting for the balance of the week, with Saturday night's rally continuing until late, that an opportunity may be given all who wish to subscribe to the Liberty Loan.

Aid Is Appreciated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—The following letter of appreciation, issued by the public committee of the third Liberty Loan, speaks for itself:

"The Liberty Loan Committee desires to express its thanks to the bankers, fraternal organizations, labor organizations, merchants, manufacturers and public utility companies for their cooperation in displaying posters and advertising material in connection with the third Liberty Loan."

"It is the desire of the committee that all such publicity at present displayed be taken down as soon after May 4 as is possible. Prompt compliance will be sincerely appreciated."

SECRETARY BAKER MAKES STATEMENT

Plan to Expedite Training of Men and Increasing of Army as Rapidly as Means Are Seen to Equip and Transport

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary Baker, at a hearing today before the House Military Affairs Committee, in confidential session, asked that Congress grant unlimited power for the creation of an army of whatever size necessary for the prosecution of the war. He told the committee that it would be ill-advised to restrict the number of men to be utilized, and that the size of the army should be increased in the discretion of the Government, as transportation and equipment facilities warrant.

Secretary Baker indicated he would submit a proposed measure, probably as an amendment to the draft law, to grant the unlimited authority asked.

Provost Marshal-General Crowder and General March, acting chief of staff, accompanied Secretary Baker when he appeared before the Committee today.

The army appropriation bill has been held by the committee for months, awaiting the return of Secretary Baker from France, so that appropriations might be made to accord with whatever recommendations he wished to make. The existing recommendations contemplate an army of 1,700,000 men, and whether this should be raised to 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 rests with the Administration.

Secretary Baker, at the conclusion of the hearing, dictated this statement:

"The War Department program was presented to the House Military Committee this morning. It involved the expediting of the training of men and the increasing of the army as rapidly as ability to equip and transport them can be foreseen. The Secretary of War declined to discuss the numbers of the proposed army for the double reason that any specific number implies a limit and the only point of limit is our ability to equip and transport men, which is constantly on the increase."

"The details of the estimates proposed for the regular appropriation of 1918-19 will be gone into with the committee beginning at 10 o'clock Friday morning. These estimates, when approved by the committee and acted upon by the Congress, will be supplemented by subsequent appropriations, as the facilities for transportation and the additional equipment increase."

"Regarding the draft quota matter, there was a discussion. Secretary Baker took the position that he desired to have sufficient quotas based on the number of men in Class 1, without the credits. There was no change suggested in the draft age limits."

The House Military Committee will immediately resume consideration of the annual Army Appropriation Bill and Secretary Baker's idea is that it shall provide only for the number immediately foreseen. Indications are that it will carry provision for equipment, transportation, pay and other expenses of approximately 3,000,000 men as part of a specific program, but as a furtherance of a blanket authority plan involving use of all or part of the funds appropriated and supplementary appropriations later on as their need may become apparent."

BRITISH MISSION TO BRAZIL EXPECTED

RIO JANEIRO, Brazil—The foreign office has been informed by the British Ambassador that the arrival may be expected shortly of a British mission to Brazil under Sir Maurice de Bunsen.

Sir Maurice has been for many years in the British diplomatic service. He was Ambassador at Vienna when the war broke out. Previously he had been Minister to Portugal and Ambassador to Spain.

LIQUOR PRESCRIPTIONS REFUSED

CONCORD, N. H.—Physicians' prescriptions for liquor cannot be filled legally in Concord under the new law. According to the action of the City Council Wednesday night, this condition will continue for at least 13 days.

At a special meeting, applications for permits to fill prescriptions were received from four druggists, but action on them was postponed until May 13.

The city solicitor was asked to give an opinion as to whether or not a druggist must have a registered pharmacist as its proprietor in order to be eligible to receive a permit.

TWELFTH DISTRICT EXCEEDS ITS QUOTA

Third Liberty Loan Subscribers in Seven Far Western States Greater by Fifty Per Cent Than Those for Second Loan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The Twelfth Federal Reserve District, comprising the seven far western states, with a quota of \$210,000,000 for the third Liberty Loan, has exceeded its allotment by \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000. The total number of honor flags for the district at noon on Wednesday was 991, California leading with 431; Oregon, 23; Idaho, 70; Nevada, 59; Arizona, 23; and Washington, 28.

It is estimated that the number of subscribers to the third loan in the Twelfth Federal Reserve District will be 50 per cent greater than the number in the second loan, the total number of subscribers already reported being 819,583, while the total number in the second loan was 624,654. Nearly 457,000 people in California have subscribed, Oregon has 88,960 subscribers, Utah nearly 53,000, Idaho about 50,000, Arizona 15,000 and Nevada more than 10,000.

Shah of Persia Wants Bonds

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Shah of Persia has applied for \$100,000 of Liberty bonds. The request reached the State Department today from Minister Caldwell at Teheran.

Lincoln's Gift Offered for Bond

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A man too poor to buy a Liberty bond today offered the Treasury his most prized possession, a gold dollar given him by Abraham Lincoln in 1860 at Mattoon, Ill., to be auctioned off and the receipts turned into bonds. The Treasury now is trying to find a way of disposing of the Lincoln dollar.

WAR SAVING STAMPS SALES DURING APRIL

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Sales of War Savings and Thrift Stamps in April, although actually greater than in any previous month, showed a reduction in the rate of increase, and some Treasury officials attribute this to the Liberty Loan campaign, although previously it had been predicted that the War Savings Stamp sale would be stimulated by bond sales. War Savings organizations had instructions to keep on in every way with Liberty Loan campaigns without discontinuing their own work.

War Savings Stamp sales in April were \$60,972,000, in March \$53,967,000, in February \$41,148,000, in January \$24,554,000.

STRIKE SETTLEMENT HOPED FOR

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—A federal mediator arrived here today to attempt to settle the differences over wage demands which caused a walk-out yesterday of more than 500 cranesmen employed in the General Electric Company's plant, which has large government contracts. He was to meet the men at 4 p. m. and officials of the company later. Because of the cranesmen's strike, about 1000 molders' helpers and coremakers also are idle.

Large New York Additions

Banking Companies Subscribe for Millions—Troops Parade

NEW YORK, N. Y.—An overnight gain of approximately \$49,000,000 brought the Liberty Loan total up to

\$632,106,000 in the New York federal reserve district at 10 a. m. today. This is 75 per cent of the district's minimum quota, leaving \$215,000,000 to be reached before Saturday night.

A subscription of \$10,000,000 additional from the Farmers Loan and Trust Company, helped to swell today's returns and there were scores of subscriptions ranging from \$25,000 to \$300,000.

Other large subscriptions were \$400,000 by Kahn, Loeb & Co., \$1,000,000 by the Bank of Montreal and \$431,250 by the Bank of Europe. Bohemian-Slovak bond buyers have taken 80 per cent of the latter total.

The Bank of Montreal announces that \$600,000 of its subscription has been allotted to its New York agency, \$250,000 to Chicago, and \$150,000 to Spokane.

The Australians commanded by Col. W. R. Fethers, marched from the Battery to the City Hall. United States troops and naval forces acted as escort.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The month of May arrived with a total for the Liberty Loan of \$2,579,079,400. President Wilson led the work of the day by announcing early in the morning that he had subscribed to the full limit of his ready cash, but that he intended to buy one more \$50 bond on the monthly payment plan, and he invited as many citizens as possible to match him in his enterprise. His invitation was telegraphed to all parts of the country and the response was immediate and generous.

Last night in 20,000 meetings throughout the country four-minute speakers invited their audiences to match the President. Every one of these speakers was communicated with and urged to impress upon his audience the necessity of rolling up a big total of individual subscribers.

Additional subscriptions of \$63,000,000 made the national total \$2,641,631,850, according to today's figures.

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The Bank of Montreal announces that \$600,000 of its subscription has been allotted to its New York agency, \$250,000 to Chicago, and \$150,000 to Spokane.

The Australians commanded by Col. W. R. Fethers, marched from the Battery to the City Hall. United States troops and naval forces acted as escort.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The month of May arrived with a total for the Liberty Loan of \$2,579,079,400. President Wilson led the work of the day by announcing early in the morning that he had subscribed to the full limit of his ready cash, but that he intended to buy one more \$50 bond on the monthly payment plan, and he invited as many citizens as possible to match him in his enterprise. His invitation was telegraphed to all parts of the country and the response was immediate and generous.

Last night in 20,000 meetings throughout the country four-minute speakers invited their audiences to match the President. Every one of these speakers was communicated with and urged to impress upon his audience the necessity of rolling up a big total of individual subscribers.

Additional subscriptions of \$63,000,000 made the national total \$2,641,631,850, according to today's figures.

Banking Companies Subscribe for Millions—Troops Parade

NEW YORK, N. Y.—An overnight gain of approximately \$49,000,000 brought the Liberty Loan total up to

\$632,106,000 in the New York federal reserve district at 10 a. m. today. This is 75 per cent of the district's minimum quota, leaving \$215,000,000 to be reached before Saturday night.

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DECISION AGAINST WAR CHEST IDEA

Red Cross Central Division Manager Writes to 580 Chapters With View to Keeping Society Out of Such Movements

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Bruce D. Smith, the manager of the central division of the American Red Cross, has taken steps to keep the Red Cross out of the war chest movement for raising funds by sending out a letter to 580 chapters in five states requesting the "decision of chapter officials against the war chest idea in consideration of the national problems involved." The states covered are Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Nebraska.

This letter comprises a strong argument against the war chest from the standpoint of the Red Cross. It reads as follows:

"Several chapters in the central division have cooperated with other organizations in adopting plans to finance their war activities. It was thought that greater economies could be perfected by combining their efforts in one campaign each year for the raising of money. It was thought also that each organization could share proportionately in the distribution of the funds collected. It seemed desirable to secure regular monthly or periodical payments from contributors to such funds, so that there would be a fixed monthly or yearly income. These combined funds have been given various names, such as 'War Chest,' 'Patriotic Fund,' etc.

"These plans at their inception seemed desirable, economical and altogether practical. No doubt in the present time with a degree of satisfaction.

"It has been our observation that the 'war chest' plan of raising money and the distribution of the fund has not proven entirely satisfactory for the Red Cross organizations. We desire to state a few of the many reasons for not favoring the 'war chest' and other similar plans:

"First—It is impossible to tell what the needs of the Red Cross will be even for a few months. These needs are increasing with each passing hour. Our boys are going to the front by the thousands. The daily papers are giving us some idea of how casualty lists are growing. Some Red Cross chapters that have entered into the 'war chest' plan are even now finding it extremely embarrassing when the increasing needs call for more money. These chapters promised their contributors that there would be no more solicitation for a given time. Now they are obliged to break their promise and solicit additional funds or fail in what is manifestly not only a duty but a privilege.

"Second—A Red Cross chapter ought not to be obliged to look to a war chest committee or other organization outside of the Red Cross for the necessary funds to conduct the regular activities, to meet emergencies promptly and to answer its calls for help from national headquarters. Otherwise it will lose its flexibility and become restricted to the wishes of a committee possibly not having the full realization of the needs of the Red Cross.

"Third—The patriotic and educational propaganda that is needed at the present time is difficult to compute in money value. Each organization has its own story to tell. The war chest plan eliminates the opportunity of telling this story. The glory and good fellowship of giving to a great humanitarian cause is lost in the method of giving.

"Fourth—The American Red Cross has been duly authorized by an act of Congress. Its accounts are audited by the War Department. The President of the United States is its official head. While it is proper that chapter officials should cooperate with other war activities, they should be exceedingly careful in delegating their authority or permitting the chapter to become subservient or dependent upon any other organization. Chapters are subject to the Red Cross War Council and should avoid entering into any alliance which might limit or embarrass them in the collection and distribution of their funds.

"While it is admitted that the motives of the sponsors of the war chest idea are above reproach, the Red Cross has such tremendous responsibilities that it needs the enthusiastic personal support of every one. This support can only be secured and maintained by an adequate realization of the individuality of the organizations of the Red Cross and the magnitude of its work.

"The Red Cross War Council requests the decision of chapter officials against the war chest idea in consideration of the national problems involved."

DRIVER'S EXPERIENCE ON A MOTOR LORRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The following is a descriptive note on an experience of a driver in the mechanical transport in France, contributed to The Christian Science Monitor:

In these times of organization and man's complication of needs, there are few machines playing a stouter part than the clumsy, slow moving (sometimes) motor lorry. Indeed, its own needs are various enough—petrol and gallons of it, for a long journey, grease, paraffin, oils thick and thin, and constant cleaning and oiling all over to prevent mud caking too hard. Water for the radiators, which have to be emptied nightly in winter time, and a lighted lamp put inside the bonnet, too.

But after all that, come thrilling journeys up the line in complete darkness, with shell, maybe, when the only indication of "the road" is a

WAR CHEST TO BE TOPIC OF HEARING

Cambridge Committee of 100 Anticipates Lengthy Discussion in View of Many Strong Opponents to the Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—The committee of 100, appointed by Mayor Quinn and President Norris of the Board of Trade to consider the advisability of establishing a war chest in this city, will hold its first hearing in the council chamber at City Hall tonight. It is known that the sentiment of the committee is not all one way, that there are a number of its members who are strongly opposed to the proposition and it is anticipated that the discussion will consume several hours.

Those who are opposed to the plan argue on the basis that putting money into a war chest is in a measure a shirking of responsibility for the contribution puts in a certain sum in a lump, so much weekly or monthly and then considers his responsibility ended. On the other hand, he has no way of knowing whether the money is to go to the Red Cross, the Serbian relief or some other institution.

They express the belief that a man interested in a given organization would give a larger sum to that specific purpose than he would to all the others combined without not knowing what percentage would go to each. It is cited that a man who was not particularly interested in the Polish Mission would do his utmost to aid the Red Cross. If he were contributing to a war chest his interest would be more or less passive and the net result negligible.

It is also maintained that several campaigns for different organizations would have a far more favorable result than one of a general nature.

Mayor Quinn will preside at this evening's meeting. William H. Dunbar, a Boston attorney, will be one of the speakers and will present the arguments in favor of the plan. It is expected that another speaker will present the other side. After their remarks the discussion will become general, and it is expected that many citizens will take advantage of the opportunity to be heard.

The committee of 100 appointed to consider the war chest plan and to handle the campaign in case of a favorable decision is made up as follows:

Mayor Edward W. Quinn, John J. Ahern, James F. Aylward, John A. Thomas, Atkinson, Albert M. Barnes, Alexander H. Bill, James T. Barrett, Henry Bartlett, James W. Bean, E. J. Brandon, Winslow Blanchard, Elmer H. Bright, Herbert M. Bridger, Henry R. Brigham, William A. Bancroft, J. Edward Barry, the Rev. John A. Butler, Francis J. Carney, Dr. Charles S. Cahill, R. B. Carter, James S. Cassidy, C. L. Chase, Edward Cohen, John H. Corcoran, E. A. Counihan Jr., F. A. Courtney, George H. Cox, W. J. Davis, George L. Dow, Richard H. Dunn, the Rev. M. J. Doody, E. J. Dunphy, W. H. Dunbar, Walter F. Earle, Dr. C. W. Elliot, the Rev. Prescott Everts, Dr. John F. Fair, Oliver C. Francis, J. Joseph Foley, M. E. Fitzgerald, Lloyd A. Frost, George A. Giles, John P. Good, M. F. Groden, E. A. Grozier, H. Ginsburg, A. H. Hathaway, John H. Hurley, A. W. Jackson, James R. Jewett, the Rev. S. A. Jobe, M. R. Joubert, Stillman F. Kelley, Olindus F. Kendall, F. Lowell Kennedy, H. F. Lehan, A. L. Lowell, Albert E. Lynch, William H. Lewis, George W. Long, E. H. LaPierre, Dr. R. C. MacLaurin, H. E. Mason, Clement G. Morgan, George F. McKellett, H. J. Mahoney, F. X. Masse, Dr. E. A. McCarthy, Peter J. Nelligan, Forris W. Norris, the Rev. E. W. Powell, James L. Paine, G. A. A. Pevey, S. W. Prussian, A. H. Potter, John E. Quinn, J. Henry Russell, J. H. Ropes, Denman Ross, J. Lee Robinson, Wendell D. Rockwood, Prof. Paul Sachs, James J. Scully, Charles W. Spencer, E. J. Sennott, H. N. Stearns, Dr. John E. Somers, F. H. Thomas, J. G. Thorp, Prof. E. R. Warren, Walter C. Wardwell, George B. Watson, Robert Walcott, Bernard E. Welch, W. M. Wadden, James Walsh, K. G. T. Webster, Frank Viano, Henry D. Yerxa, Woodford Yerxa, Mrs. W. H. Dunbar, Mrs. Charles A. Stover, Mrs. R. D. Weston, Mrs. E. W. Quinn, Mrs. Austin C. Wellington, Mrs. R. W. Sutton, Miss Bertha Boody, Miss Doherty, Mrs. F. A. Kershaw, Mrs. J. B. Russell, Mrs. L. J. Johnson, Miss A. Houghton, Mrs. W. G. Farlow and Miss Mary Greehan.

LE TEMPS ON "DUTY AT THE PRESENT TIME"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The following article, under the heading "Duty at the Present Time," appeared in the Temps at the beginning of the German offensive against the English front, when Paris was being bombarded daily by a long distance gun. "The historians of Turkish barbarism report that at the time of the siege of Constantinople, the Sultan Mahomet II, wishing to terrify the Byzantines, employed the Hungarian Orban, the Krupp of those days, to make a gigantic cannon, weighed over 700 tons and discharged projectiles of more than twelve hundred pounds weight. It needed at least one hundred oxen to draw this enormous engine. There is nothing new, in fact, about the megalomania of ferocious tyrants who from time to time employ all the forces of nature in the service of their perverse personalities in order to constitute themselves the scourges of humanity. The Parisians, however, are not Byzantines, and Emperor William II, sinister imitator of one of the most savage padishahs of the Middle Ages, is

making one more mistake together with all his crew of bombardiers, self-styled psychologists, if he thinks by means of a fresh terror to weaken the hearts of a population which has already in many encounters and under worse conditions given proofs of its fine morale and its unshaken dignity.

"Nancy, Dunkerque, Toul, Pont-a-Mousson, Eprenay, Bar-le-Duc, all the bombarded towns of the battle front, will feel their patient endurance a sort of stoical consolation and affectionate emotion when they learn that in contact with the enemy the capital of France has set an example of calm and energy while losing nothing of the gallant cheerfulness which has always been the ornament of its courage and constitutes the best answer to the challenge of the barbarians. A great battle is going on on which the fate of civilization depends. Attacked with unprecedented violence by one of the Kaiser's lieutenants, Rupert of Bavaria, who, under the eyes of William II himself, is sending his own subjects to their fate, sacrificed in advance to the monstrous ambitions of Prussia, our British Allies, the splendid defenders of human liberty against a savage feudalism, are facing with splendid heroism an overwhelming attack which seems the last effort of some mad animal. Let us think of them, and let them realize that all our thoughts are concentrated on that huge battlefield where a splendid brotherhood in arms is growing stronger than ever between the French and the English.

"Whilst this battle goes on on the front, and our soldiers, exposed to countless perils from bombardment by day and night, are rivaling the courage and the endurance of our good British allies, the duty of the population in the rear is plain. To 'stand firm' is for the rear an easy task compared to the daily task, the dangers of which, boldly faced, have been in proportion to the valor of our armies. Among this proud and noble resolute population which desires that France may be saved by the unanimity of her workers and of her combatants, our soldiers' relations are to be found, those fathers and mothers to whom M. Clemenceau, with his usual eloquence, paid such a fine and just tribute the other day, in that sentence which was an answer to their silent and serious expectations: 'Be confident, the time is coming.'"

If they wished to hasten the coming of this victorious hour, the article went on, let them remember that this was the decisive moment in which every one, as the English minister had said, "must do what he could and give what he had." Everything counted at the present time in the sum of individual efforts of which the total would be the certain pledge of swift deliverance. All French people, however humble and unknown they might be, could serve their country; it was just that intangible block of the whole of the national energies which supported the invincible bravery of their armies. The enemy wished not only to demoralize the towns and villages in the rear, but to stop their public services from working, to prevent their officials from fulfilling their duties, to stop the regular work essential for the provisioning of the army. This was the reason for these methodical, stupid, and savage bombardments; but they could not attain their object, and the assurance of the continuity of French life by means of the public services, in spite of these crimes, was already providing a victorious answer to them.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

CALGARY, Alta.—Calgary women have organized to help to solve the farm labor problem, and have petitioned the Provincial Government to appoint a woman representative on the local Provincial Labor Bureau. At a meeting called to consider this question, members of different women's organizations pledged themselves to help to further the cause of registration for service at the bureau, and a number of enrollments were made at the close of the meeting. The women offer themselves to assist in farm homes, or on the land itself, according to the need and their capability.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

CALGARY, Alta.—Charles Bubolz, a member of the International Bible Students Association and a conscientious objector who reported for military service at Victoria Barracks on April 5, has been sentenced by the district court-martial to two years' hard labor. Bubolz steadfastly refused to put on the King's uniform or to take any part whatever in either combatant or non-combatant service. With others at the barracks, he is now awaiting orders from Ottawa for transfer to France where, it is expected, he will serve his term.

EXPERIENCES OF A BRITISH PRISONER

Commander Crossman, Taken Prisoner in Antwerp Region in October, 1914, Describes Treatment by German Captors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Lieutenant-Commander Robert Francis Crossman, R. N. D., who was captured by the Germans at Manbeke, Belgium, after the evacuation of Antwerp by the allied forces, has just returned to England after three years' captivity in Germany. Commander Crossman's contingent was one of the last to leave the defenses of Antwerp. He was going with his men and a number of marines toward the British lines, when the little force was captured after a little fight with a superior German force near Manbeke on Oct. 10, 1914. The other officers with him were Lieutenant Hanson, Lieutenant Price, Lieutenant Carlisle and Surgeon Grover.

"My first experience of the way the Germans treat the British," he says, "was on the morning after we were surrounded by the Germans at Manbeke. We were being marched to another town when Lieutenant Hanson, who was light-headed as the result of what we had gone through and from the want of sleep, suddenly cried, 'Look out, boys, the Germans are coming,' evidently thinking that we were all British and that another party of Germans, who were not far off, were about to attack. The lieutenant did not try to escape in any way. The German Commandant ordered him to be taken from the ranks immediately we arrived at our destination, and Hanson was told he would be shot for endeavoring to give information to the enemy. He was taken to a room where Dr. Grover was allowed to join him and write letters for him. At 11 o'clock that morning he was taken out and shot. Later, while we were marched to another town, a huge, burly artilleryman slashed at me with a whip and a mounted officer rode straight on the path and spat in my face. As soon as we arrived at our halting place I reported these indignities to the Commandant, who expressed his regret and said, 'They don't know how to treat prisoners. I am afraid.' We were allowed to rest in a church and were well treated by this particular Commandant. At Hanover Station, while we were lined up, men, women, and children shouted insolently at us.

"I was suffering from shell shock and an injury to the head received outside Antwerp. Seeing a Red Cross nurse with some soup I asked her for some, and as she handed it to me she spat in the basin. While I was waiting to have my head dressed an officer approached me and with a ribald remark kicked me as hard as he could, causing me to fall full length on the platform. The surgeon, who had observed this, came up and apologized, saying he was very sorry but the men were entirely out of hand and nothing could be done with them. During the time we were at Hanover Frau von Emmich, the wife of the General, came to see us, and she too, made nasty remarks about us to a civilian, who could speak English. The men were then sent off to a prison camp. On arriving at Halle we were questioned by the Commandant, and then having been given a towel and a blanket, were marched off to a disused iron foundry and shut up in a small room lighted with three windows, each barely a foot square. The food was uneatable, and the sanitary arrangements deplorable. While at Halle every parcel which came from England for us was taken by the Germans for the benefit of the German Red Cross, while an enormous number of the parcels which came later were taken by the guard.

"We were transferred to another camp, where we made the acquaintance of the prison police dog, a type of wolf hound. It was here that we saw the method of training these dogs. A poor French artilleryman was made to go out into the square, where the dogs were taught to attack him. We were subsequently removed to Augustabad, where we were well treated in comparison with what we had experienced at the other camps. In the winter of 1916 six other officers and myself devised means of escape, and spent six months making a tunnel 72 yards long, 22 feet below the surface, which went right underneath the main road and came up near an ice shed outside the camp. This tunnel we succeeded in making. One evening in May we crawled through the tunnel and got free of our prison. Our freedom was short-lived, for while we were hiding in a wood a sportsman's dog nosed us out and his owner, with a gun, and another person, also armed, came up and we were surrounded by beaters. We could not make a bolt for it before the sportsman arrived, as our packets of food were all on the ground, and we had over 400 kilometers to go before we could get out of Germany. So we were all marched back to camp. After being locked up together in one room for two days we were removed to Gusterow Camp and there had to do 14 days' solitary confinement."

After describing several other incidents, Commander Crossman added: "After spending two days in solitary confinement at Strehm, the Commandant sent me to the hospital, where I stayed another two and a half months, after which I lived in the camp, and while there I saw three officers bayoneted and severely injured by German sentries. The officers had walked up to the barbed wire to look at some new officer prisoners, and while doing so they were pointed at by the Commandant, who gave some order to the sentries; the latter rushing in and charging them, bayoneted them straight away. On another occasion about a dozen of us were watching the Germans filling in a tunnel which had been suddenly four sentries rushed at us with fixed bayonets and got one of the party into a corner and made eight or nine thrusts at him, but luckily did not injure him. The camp was under strict martial law, and even when invited to attend one of our theater shows the Commandant turned up fully armed. On one occasion von Heinrich came to inspect the camp, and made the remark: 'I wish I had all these British officers behind the line at the front.'"

ENOUGH MEN TO BE SENT TO WIN WAR

And They Will Be Forwarded to Europe, Says Secretary Daniels, as Soon as Ships Can Be Supplied to Carry Them

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—As many millions as might be needed to win the war would be sent to the battle front, Secretary Daniels declared today in an address to the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce in behalf of the third Liberty Loan.

"Let us not think in terms of fixed numbers," he said. "Congress has provided the selective draft, and when there are enough ships, all of these men will be on the fields of France. If there are not enough men between 21 and 31 to win the war, the age limit will be changed, and men of 40 and 50, if need be, will respond to the colors."

He indicated that he considered it a great mistake to fix the number of the army at 3,000,000, as had been suggested, because the world would take that as the limit of what Americans could do. This, he said, was far from the spirit of the Government, which was in the war to the full extent of the resources and man-power of America.

Earlier in the day Secretary Daniels, speaking to employees of the League Island Navy Yard, asserted that the Kaiser's greatest disappointment was the failure of German spies and German propaganda to stir up labor trouble in the United States.

"Labor in the United States understands," he continued, "and understands perhaps better than anybody else, that it depends for its life and progress and future victories upon overcoming the German autocracy in this war. And labor is challenging German treachery and German money so successfully that today, in most industries, labor is turning out more war munitions and supplies than ships can transport across the water."

He also emphasized to the men that a worker's share in the fight was equal to that of the men in the trenches or at sea, and he praised the navy yard employees for their devotion to duty.

LOUISIANA BUDGET ADDS TO SCHOOL FUND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

BATON ROUGE, La.—Increased appropriations for public schools are included in the budget recommendations prepared by the Louisiana Board of State Affairs. Notwithstanding that many increases are recommended, the board, in its report, says that "in hardly any instances have we allowed any department or institution all that they requested." The state tax of 6 1/2 mills is prorated as follows: One mill for Confederate veterans; 3/4 mill for good roads; 1 1/2 mills for public schools; 17-20 mill for general engineer fund; 13-20 mills for interest on public debt; 17-20 mills for general fund.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—According to the chairman of the vacant lot and home garden section of the Canada Food Board, it is estimated that last year Canadians raised \$30,000,000 worth of garden produce in the war gardens, and this year it is desired to raise double this quantity.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

WAR GARDENS IN CANADA
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CANADIANS START
KHAKI UNIVERSITYMen in Camps in England Eager
for Instruction and Plan Is
Worked Out in Connection
With the Y. M. C. A.By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—As the London and Portsmouth road rises toward Hindhead soon after leaving Godalming, it passes above the little village of Witley. There among the pine trees, and actually divided by the great highway, is the site of Witley Camp, assigned among other camping grounds to the Canadian forces in England. Long military huts with weather boarded sides are disposed in regular pattern, and in D. I. 119th lines stands the Library Hut of the Young Men's Christian Association, differing in no respect from others except that with three adjacent huts it has been handed over by the military authorities for educational purposes. These constitute the pioneer college of the Canadian Khaki University which is now coming into existence.

True it is that in the autumn of last year there was established in France (with an adorable flourish of the trumpets of Canada) an institution known as the "University of Vimy Ridge," but this was in itself only an offshoot of the Witley College, and will no doubt develop as one of the constituent colleges of the first real Canadian university in Europe. Before the more ambitious scheme of a university is passed in review, it may be well to knock at the door of the Library Hut in Witley Camp and to ask for Lieutenant Clarke. He is out at the moment, but those few minutes of waiting give the visitor time to walk up and down the hut and note its furniture. Two-thirds of the length are filled with uniform tables and chairs on either side of a central gangway. Bookcases extend right across the hut, except for an improvised half-door, and these shelves, packed with books, make an efficient screen, shutting off the remaining third of the hut, which is reserved for officers and the college staff, a tiny cabin on one side of this inner room being set aside as the sleeping and living quarters of the officer in charge.

As soon as Lieutenant Clarke enters, he begins to explain the growth of the college. As the library became filled to overflowing by the classes, a second hut was added and a third, and so on. In one he narrates how "the boys" fell to and painted the inside themselves, rigged up curtains to divide the hut into classrooms. In another he points with pride to a motor gas engine which the instructor in motor mechanics had found broken down and abandoned in an old pumping station. Again it was "the boys" who had hauled up the weighty engine themselves and had repaired it under the supervision of their teacher. In passing it may be noted that this class and the agricultural department are very large. Here was a blackboard made by stripping an old bagatelle table of its cloth; there could be seen apparatus which the lecturer on electric lighting had made out of bits of old boards and wires and lamps. Indeed, nearly all the material was improvised, with the result that there was a zest in the experimental teaching that no bought apparatus can produce.

But suddenly the scene changes. Lieutenant Clarke observes that it is time for a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Faculties, and almost before the visitor could draw breath, he found himself, by invitation, forming one of a group of officers seated round the great black stove that heats the Library Hut. The Colonel in the chair had to deputize his duties almost immediately to another officer, but the remaining members of the committee continued to carry on the business with a dispatch that would have provoked the envy of the Senate or Academic Council of the University of London. Classics, English, French, mathematics, agriculture, all had their representatives, ranging in military rank from a major to a non-commissioned officer. It soon became apparent that one consideration was dominant at this meeting—the announcement just received that the Division was to be broken up. Who would remain at Witley and who would go? Who were the newcomers, and who among these could be relied upon to fill the gaps in the teaching staff? What credit was to be allowed for work since the New Year (examinations had taken place at Christmas giving some indications of achievement up to that date), and how should students apply for such "credits"? It was like the sudden impact of an attack in mass. Gradually the position was restored; more members of the staff proved to be remaining than had at first been anticipated; so-and-so from such-and-such a camp was among the incoming battalions, he had good university records in classics, in mathematics, or some other subject and might be trusted to lend a hand. As the discussion proceeded, there was revealed the wisdom of making the Young Men's Christian Association the pivot of this college administration. There sat Lieutenant Clarke, as secretary of the committee, taking down all resolutions and proposals, in the full knowledge that as an officer of the Association, he would remain at Witley, whoever else went.

After the meeting was over, he explained that all the work of the college staff had been so far voluntary, but that it seemed likely that Canadian Headquarters, recognizing its importance, would soon make teaching part of the military duties of those who were engaged in it. As to finance, the Young Men's Christian Association was prepared to deal with the situation, but another plan had been proposed for the New Zealand forces,

who had just sent a representative to inquire into the working of the Witley College. According to that plan, half the money would be provided by the New Zealand Government and half would come from regimental funds. The main thing was to have a sufficient income and a settled college scheme, applicable to all the Canadian camps; it had also to be recognized that most of the soldiers who were ready to take advantage of the classes and lectures had no intention of asking for "credits" for their work, but were just out to occupy their thoughts more profitably than with the ordinary camp amusements. This is well put in the opening paragraph of a short prospectus relating to the work at Witley. "The Canadian Khaki College has been organized to enable all Canadian troops, in England or France, to utilize their spare time in improving their education and in fitting themselves to occupy, upon return to Canada, more important and lucrative positions in civil life."

So much was gathered from a visit to Witley Camp. But it is not possible to talk for more than a short time with those who are there organizing this educational work, without being aware that this scheme has begun to develop on larger lines than at first seemed possible. As already indicated it has found a footing among the Canadians in other camps, and in regard to the higher work, it is in course of being connected with the Canadian universities in such a way that students will be enabled to get credit for certain class-work on their return home, even to the extent of shortening their subsequent university course.

To understand how this has come about, it is necessary to refer to the history of the movement from an early stage. Besides the general opportunities for reading and writing that the huts of the Young Men's Christian Association have afforded, quite a number of lectures on promiscuous subjects have been given in the camp. In addition to those addresses on religious topics which the association has always promoted, lecturers have been found by the Victoria League, and other bodies, to speak on such matters as the development of the British Empire and the characteristics of its diverse elements.

This led, during the summer evenings of last year, to open-air meetings of the slope of a mound covered by fir-trees; meetings sometimes lasting for as much as three hours, when the men discussed, among themselves, topics as varied as the Canadian political system and immortality. A prime mover in these reunions, and one of the most eloquent speakers, was Captain McKinnon of the chaplain service, the head of the Pinehill Theological College in Nova Scotia. Such was the earnestness of this group of debaters, and so marked the inclination to take up serious studies of a more ordered nature, that those chiefly responsible for the work of the Young Men's Christian Association, in connection with the Canadian overseas forces, cabled to Canada for some one to be sent out of sufficient educational standing to report upon the whole movement and advise as to its development. In consequence Dr. H. M. Tory, president of the University of Alberta, spent July and August of last year in visiting the various camps, both in England and France, and in making himself intimately acquainted with the work of the association. Speaking first of its general character (before discussing the extent to which it would be possible to undertake a definite educational program among the soldiers of the Canadian Army) he declares he had no conception of the work being done until he lived in the midst of it and saw with his own eyes the magnitude of the business operations and general services offered by the association. Dr. Tory says that he heard only praise and appreciation of its work from officers and men alike. That this appreciation in France was more strongly expressed than in England is due to the fact that in the fighting line the officers of the Young Men's Christian Association, while working as non-combatants, proved themselves to be the equal of the regular combatant officers in their courage and devotion.

In regard to the special object of his journeys, Dr. Tory endeavored to ascertain how strong was the desire of the soldiers to have systematic educational facilities, and also whether, from the point of view of military efficiency, educational effort would be considered as beneficial by the military authorities. He was given the opportunity to discuss these matters with groups of officers, with individual commanding officers, and even with the representatives of the divisions in France, called to headquarters for the purpose. He got at the wishes of large numbers of men, both in private and by means of public addresses; he met the chaplains' organizations; he talked with the officers of the Young Men's Christian Association who were dealing with the little groups of soldiers at present in study classes, and also put himself in touch with many thoughtful men, men doing something beyond army routine work, to maintain their own intellectual life.

As a result of these observations and discussions he came to the following conclusions:

(1) There is no doubt in the minds of the military authorities but that such work, if properly done, would be of great benefit to the soldiers, from the point of view of efficiency as soldiers and of general morale. And, further, that a great and useful service might be done in preparing them for the time when they had to resume the normal duties of life again.

(2) There is a strong desire on the part of the men of the army, particularly among those who have previously been following intellectual occupations, to undertake any work that would bring them again into connection with the problems of civil life.

In the course of these investigations, a brigade was selected, representative of Canada as a whole, in which there was one battalion from the eastern provinces, two from the central



The old tithe barn at Bradford-on-Avon

OLD STONE BARN
OF ENGLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The great old stone barns of England, dating, many of them, from the Fourteenth Century, are, comparatively speaking, little known to the general public. The beautiful architecture to be found in the English village churches has received its full meed of appreciation, and so, though possibly in a slightly less degree, have the fine old manor houses which dot the countryside and provide a most interesting study in the local variations which occur in the generally prevailing style at any given period. The barns, however, have been rather neglected, and literature on the subject is practically non-existent.

Yet the barn is intimately bound up with the history of the neighborhood in which it stands, and where, for possibly nearly 500 years, it has been fulfilling practically the same eminently important functions, with little change, for the benefit of the folk in its neighborhood. The methods of the farmer may vary, but the general routine of the countryside goes on, much the same, century after century, and the great barns still stand ready to house the people's food as they have done summer and winter for so many hundred years. These old Gothic barns are very dignified and very beautiful buildings, comparable in some ways to the village churches whose contemporaries they are, and if they are less ornate, they are, in their simplicity, hardly less imposing. Indeed, some people would give the balance in favor of the barns in this matter.

It is by no means always an easy matter to tell the precise date of these barns at first sight, but sometimes there is a little carving, a bit of tracery or a final which will supply the clue, or possibly again, the form of a buttress may afford an indication; but fortunately there are generally local records to which access may be had containing details of the origin and foundation of the barns. Among the famous Fourteenth Century barns of England are those at Glastonbury, Wells, and Pilton in Somersetshire, Great Coxwell in Berkshire and Abbotbury in Dorsetshire. These are all what may be described as barns of the first magnitude; great cruciform buildings which may well vie in size and dignity with many churches. Of the barn at Great Coxwell, William Morris said that it was "unapproachable in its dignity, as beautiful as a cathedral, yet with no ostentation of the builder's art," and will always declare that it was one of the finest buildings in England or anywhere else. This dictum may be considered a little exaggerated, but it is hard not to share Morris' enthusiasm, to some degree, when one stands inside the great barn and glances down its 150 feet of length, and along its rows of splendid timber pillars, up into the dusky recesses of its high roof. Some of these Fourteenth Century barns are divided into nave and aisles like a church; what windows there are are always very small, and the light comes in chiefly through the huge doors when these stand open. There are a number of fine barns belonging to the Fifteenth Century also to be found in the country districts of England, and there are very dignified and handsome structures to be seen which belong to later centuries, but it is with the Fourteenth Century barns that this article is chiefly concerned.

A very fine example of a Fourteenth Century tithe barn is to be seen near Bradford-on-Avon in Wiltshire. It stands on what is known as Barton Farm and was once the grange of the Abbey of Salisbury. This splendid old barn, with its four huge porches which have almost the effect

of double transepts, is 170 feet long and 20 feet wide, though the transepts or porches measure 60 feet. It is very long and comparatively low in proportion to its height. Nearly six centuries have passed over it, but the old barn at Bradford-on-Avon is finely preserved, and its great porches with their carved finials would not suffer from comparison with a good deal of contemporary ecclesiastical architecture. These old barns have a fine record of useful service for the good of the community behind them, and there seems to be no reason why this should not still continue for many years to come.

PRUSSIAN SECRET
POLICE IN BAVARIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MUNICH, Germany (via Amsterdam)

A considerable stir has apparently been created in Bavaria by the appearance in a provincial Bavarian organ of statements to the effect that Prussian secret police have extended their activities to Bavaria. The paper in question is the Passau Donau Zeitung, the organ of Dr. von Pichler, a Center deputy, and the article which has attracted so much attention was ostensibly a historical review of the fatal effects of the activities of the political department of the Russian secret police under the Tsarist regime. It concluded, however, with the following remark: "In view of this tragic development in Russia many ask themselves anxiously, Would such things be possible in a constitutionally governed state also? Has the terrifying example of the old Russia been sufficiently taken to heart by all rulers who once showed signs of a desire for such an institution?" To this the Passau paper appended the remark that "the matters here hinted at are no secret. The Berlin political police, which was already notorious in peace time, has extended its sphere of action to Bavaria also during the war, and established a 'branch' in Munich, the activities of which have been a source of great irritation to the Bavarian Government, and at times also to the Bavarian War Office. The Berlin political police supervises not only 'red' (Socialist), but also 'black' (clerical) pacifists, the latter of which have cultivated in Rome and Vienna

various connections which are unacceptable to the Berlin political 'secret institution.' In addition to the competent military authorities in Munich, the political department of the Munich police in particular can also supply further information on the subject."

The Münchener Neueste Nachrichten, which reproduced these passages from the Passau paper, remarked that, in order to obviate misunderstandings, it desired to state at the outset that "these things are not going on with the knowledge and desire of the Bavarian Government." As it was Dr. von Pichler's organ that had brought up the subject, it supposed that the Center would take steps toward the abolition of the state of affairs complained of. Events have proved, however, that it is the Socialists who have been the first to take action in the matter, for they have forthwith given notice of the following interpellation in the Diet: "According to trustworthy press announcements, there exists in Munich a secret supervision bureau, whose business it is to inquire into the views of the civil population of Bavaria. Is the Government aware that this is going on? From what source will the cost of this detective institution be met? What does the Government propose to do to prevent this supervision of the Bavarian people? The Bavarian Minister for War has made arrangements that men in the army who belong to the Social Democratic Party, or to the Independent Social Democratic Party, and whose official duties are connected with confidential positions in the army, shall be specially watched, and shall not be given further employment in those positions. Is the Minister for War prepared to make a statement concerning this extraordinary measure? It is stated by men in the army that there exists a secret decree of the Minister for War prohibiting soldiers from communicating with Parliamentarians. Is the Minister for War disposed to give information concerning it?" The interpellation is accompanied by the following brief preamble: "The press statements concerning a secret supervision bureau in Munich have caused the greatest uneasiness in the widest circles. It is in the general interest to have the attitude of the Government toward this detective institution, made clear. The Minister for War, in order for the special supervision of Socialists in the ranks appears to be closely connected with this supervision of the civil population, as does also the secret decree prohibiting soldiers from having dealings with Parliamentarians. An explanation of these orders is highly necessary."

BRITISH PREMIER HONORED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
EDINBURGH, Scotland.—The Town Council of the city of Edinburgh has decided to bestow the honor of the freedom of the Scottish capital upon Mr. Lloyd George. In accepting the invitation to become a freeman of Edinburgh the Premier has intimated to the Town Clerk his pleasure at "the high honor of an invitation to join the distinguished company of those on whom has been conferred the freedom of your illustrious city." Owing to the urgency of war work at the present time, it has been impossible for the Premier to fix any definite date for the ceremony.

VISCOUNT GOSCHEN'S POST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Duke of Marlborough having resigned his post as Joint Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Agriculture, Viscount Goschen has been appointed to fill the vacant position. Viscount Goschen will be the representative of the Board of Agriculture in the House of Lords. The new Minister has not previously held office.

ANTI-ALCOHOLIC
WORK IN FAR EASTMember of American Vigilantes,
After Eight Years in Japan
and China, Says Liquor Im-
ports From Britain Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Lawrence Mott of the Japanese and Serbian Red Cross and the American Vigilantes, who is in Boston for a short time, after eight years in the Far East, five of which he spent in Japan and three in China, returns to his native country with a strong message for every American. He expresses surprise at the apparent indifference of the majority regarding many of the great economic and social changes which the war is bringing about. The importation of strong alcohol from Britain, for instance, he stated, for the use of British subjects in Japan, has increased 60 per cent since the war began. He was emphatic in saying that the Japanese are temperate in their use of alcohol.

Mr. Mott took up the anti-alcohol work in the Far East single handed, in the face of strong opposition. In times of war, he writes, no man has the right to live securely and happily in his family when the brave men of his own race—and other races—are fighting, aye, and dying, for his safety. No man, we maintain, has the right to do this and drink."

In reference to the stand Japan is taking in the war, Mr. Mott said: "I am surprised to find suspicion of the Japanese. I find men of supposed education affirming that Japan has ulterior motives in Manchuria and Siberia. All these ideas are unjust to our Far East ally, who has proved herself loyal to the core and who stands ready to be of assistance to her co-alleys in any way she can. It must be remembered, however, that Japan is in a very difficult situation. Geographically placed so far as she is from other supplies, her facilities for the manufacture of munitions, arms and ships are greatly handicapped, for the reason that she has had little or no raw material within herself wherewith to carry on war as it is waged in Europe today. Hence, looking at the question of throwing a sufficiently large force into Russia to be of value, purely from the standpoint of being able to thoroughly munition such a force and keep it munitioned and provided with food, it would be seen that Japan's task is an exceedingly difficult one."

"There is another point of view that must be taken into grave consideration, and that is the effect on the already badly upset Russian people that such a step might have. Russia is infested with enemy spies, whose sole aim and purpose are to keep trouble brewing and bubbling in Russia. Nothing would please the Germans more than to have Japan throw armed forces into Siberia. With no leader, no aims, no foreign policy and seemingly unable as the Russians are to listen to advice, it may well be conceived that the cunning of the German might easily create a very dangerous situation in the Far East."

Mr. Mott has been decorated with the first and second orders of merit of the Japanese Empire.

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT NAMED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Dr. William L. Ettlinger, assistant superintendent of city schools, has been elected superintendent, to succeed Dr. William H. Maxwell, by the Board of Education.

Nemo
WONDERLIFT

NE THING about the Nemo Wonderlift Corset: No honorable dealer ever tries to sell you something else on the plea that it "is just like the Wonderlift," or "just as good." It isn't!

Nemo Wonderlift construction is so unique that no other maker has even tried to imitate it.

The service it renders is equally unique, as you will discover the moment your model is properly adjusted.

For a great host of women no other corset is nearly as stylish and comfortable. In four years the Wonderlift clientele has grown from nothing to some hundreds of thousands.

We have never known a Wonderlift wearer to be satisfied with any other corset.

Please ask your corset dealer to show you all the Wonderlift models. Examine them. It will be time well spent.



HERE are Wonderlift models for all types of figure, from slight to extra-stout. Be sure to get the one designed for your type.

In the back-laced models the prices are \$6, \$10 and \$12.

And there are four models in the latest Wonderlift Corset, the—

MARVELACE

Marvelace Corsets are neither front-lace nor back-lace, but are adjusted by a short lacing at the side-front—a recent patent.

They give just the same style-comfort service as the back-lace Wonderlift. Some women think them more "convenient."

Priced at \$6.00 and \$10.

Incidentally: The new Nemo Brassiere is novel and successful, also different—\$1.00 up.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

HARVARD READY TO COMMENCE TENNIS

Crimson Team Is to Open Schedule With Dartmouth College on Friday—Manager Kirk Predicts Successful Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Harvard's varsity lawn tennis team is busily engaged in preparing for its two matches scheduled for the latter part of this week, and daily practice is the rule at Divinity Field, where the squad is working out under the supervision of Manager Alexander Kirk. The Crimson team is scheduled to meet the Dartmouth College aggregation at Cambridge tomorrow and is to oppose the Massachusetts Institute of Technology team the following day.

Manager Kirk states that though the team has not had the services, either active or advisory, this spring, of any star player, as has been its fortune in the past, it shows up well, and he considers it the equal of the average college outfit this season. There is little probability of the university being deprived of the services of any of its tennis players, at least until after the season is fairly well along, states the manager, and he predicts that the Crimson squad will have its usual successful year.

Over a score of candidates reported at the field when the call was issued, and this squad included many promising prospects. Nearly all were newcomers, A. C. Benjamin '18 and Frederick Warburg '19 being the only two players who had represented a Crimson tennis team previously. Benjamin played first singles on his freshman team, and was a member of last year's second varsity team, as was also Warburg. Both men are showing up well this season, having developed some additional strokes and both having improved in accuracy in driving. Benjamin has developed a strong backhand stroke which is likely to prove of great value to him in coming contests.

A. A. Clafin '20 and D. P. Robinson, also of the sophomore class, are doing some excellent work on the courts these days, and appear to be in fine shape. Others on the squad who are pushing the leaders hard for their honors include A. G. Trevor '20, J. S. Baker '20 and W. W. Rowe '20. In the practice sessions so far this spring these men have exhibited some fine individual playing and at times have teamed up well. Alexander Kirk, manager of tennis at the university, has also been doing some excellent work, and will probably be among those who oppose the Green net-men Friday.

A strong 1921 team is also being developed, and the freshmen will open their season on the courts today, when they meet the English High School team. The Blue and Blue team is unusually fast for a schoolboy aggregation, and will prove worthy opponents for the collegians. On Saturday the Phillips Exeter Academy team comes here for their match with the freshmen, and followers of the court game anticipate some clever tennis as a result.

MATCH TONIGHT TO DECIDE THE TITLE

NEW ENGLAND CLASS A AMATEUR BILLIARD STANDINGS			
	Won	Lost	P.C.
Harrison Parker.....	1	0	1.000
T. H. Clarkson.....	4	0	1.000
N. S. Kelly.....	2	2	.500
P. A. Priell.....	2	2	.500
M. W. Parker.....	1	4	.200
W. A. Paige.....	0	5	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. BOSTON, Mass.—T. H. Clarkson and Harrison Parker will meet at the rooms of the Mercantile Library Association in the fourteenth game of the New England amateur Class A 18.2 ball game championship tournament of 1918, and the winner will capture the championship honors, as it is the last game for each player and each now has a record of four games won and none lost.

M. W. Parker was the winner of the thirteenth game which was played Wednesday evening when he defeated W. A. Paige, 30 to 13. Parker had a high run of 47 and Paige had one of 17. It took 40 innings to determine the winner, Parker having an average of 720-40 to 318-40 for Paige.

NORTHERN UNION RUGBY FOOTBALL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. LONDON, England.—Under Northern Union auspices seven Rugby football matches took place Monday, April 1, and some big scores were recorded. Barrow were again on view at home where they completely overplayed, Swinton by 30 points to 0. Dewsbury, also on their own ground, scored 32 points to 3 against Hull Kingston Rovers. Leeds in one of their ever-attractive games with Hunslet, beat the visitors, 18 to 6. Hull beat Broughton Rangers, 10 to 0. St. Helens Recreation ran up 24 points without a reply from Salford; Bramley lost to Bradford Northern, 10 to 5; and Runcorn lost to Warrington, 10 points to 2.

REARRANGE SCHEDULES

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—President B. B. Johnson of the American League, President J. K. Tener and Secretary J. A. Hoyder of the National League, and Barney Dreyfus, president of the Pittsburgh National League Baseball Club met here today to rearrange the playing schedules of the two leagues, so that Sunday games may be played at Harrison, N. J., by the New York Nationals, the New York Americans, and the Brooklyn Nationals teams.

COLUMBIA OARSMEN OFF FOR PRINCETON

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Columbia University crew left for Princeton today, Coach J. C. Rice taking two substitutes in addition to his regular eight and the coxswain. The crew arrived at Princeton in time to have a row today.

Today's workouts will end the hard practice for the Blue and White oarsmen. Short practices with sprints will be held tomorrow and a last brief warm-up on the morning of the big race. The Columbia shell was sent down to Lake Carnegie Wednesday, all of the fares in a passenger coach having been purchased to Princeton and the boat sent in the car. This was decided on as the quickest and most convenient method of taking the Columbia shell down.

CORNELL CREWS TO BE SELECTED

Acting Coach Collier Is Now With the Oarsmen Who Have Been Under C. E. Courtney

ITHACA, N. Y.—John Collier, acting coach of the Cornell varsity and freshman oarsmen, is now here and in charge of the men, and it is expected that he will soon make his final selections for the crews which are to race against Princeton University at Lake Carnegie May 25.

Coach Collier is working for the Shipping Board, and it is not definitely known how long a leave of absence he can have. He hopes to stay with the crews until after the Princeton races, but this seems doubtful.

C. E. Courtney, the veteran coach who has been developing the men in the absence of Collier, has tried out two varsity eights. One of them was made up of Egbert, bow; Scott, 2; Hall, 3; Handwerker, 4; Lounsbury, 5; Swartz, 6; Quick, 7, and Aloe, stroke, with Hendrie, coxswain. The other was made up with Quick, bow; Aloe, 2; Scott, 3; Handwerker, 4; Wiperman, 5; Knight, 6; Egbert, 7, and Hall, stroke, with Marr, coxswain. It seems certain that Quick, Aloe, Handwerker, Scott, Egbert and Hall will be found in the varsity boat that is finally selected, and that eventually Aloe, the most experienced stroke oar in the squad, will be made pacemaker of the varsity crew, with Hendrie coxswain.

The first freshman combination has been boated as follows: Young, bow; Muller, 2; Ferguson, 3; Doremus, 4; Schultz, 5; Thompson, 6; Cooper, 7; Trethway, stroke; Aschafenburg, coxswain. Trial races over the two-mile course on the west shore of the lake are being held. Courtney plans to have several of these each week if conditions permit. So far the first and second varsity combinations have beaten the freshman eights.

KROGNESS WILL LEAD TRACK TEAM

Recently Appointed Captain of Harvard Freshmen—Varsity Nine Is Defeated, 3 to 0

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—C. G. Krogness, Jr., of Oak Park, Ill., has been appointed captain of the freshman track team at Harvard University, the appointment to take effect at once. Krogness, who is conceded to be the best all-round athlete on the 1921 squad, prepared at Phillips Exeter Academy where he was prominent in track and field athletics. Though he has had little chance this spring to show his ability, he distinguished himself last winter by winning the high jump in the Boston Athletic Association meet.

William Durning, former star pitcher of the Portland (Me.) team of the Eastern League, now a member of the United States naval reserve, pitched the Portland naval reserve team to a 3-to-0 victory over the Harvard varsity nine, Wednesday. Durning was credited with 18 strikeouts. Five other former Eastern League players, now in the naval service were in the Portland team's lineup. The score: Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E Portland.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 5 0 Harvard.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 2 Batteries—Durning and Wadlin; Pierson and Gammack.

LAFAYETTE TENNIS SERIES

EASTON, Pa.—The Lafayette College lawn tennis team defeated Lehigh University on the Lafayette courts by the score of 5 to 1, Wednesday. This victory gives the season's series to Lafayette, as the latter won the first game some weeks ago. Estes was the only member of the Lehigh team to win his match.

WESLEYAN BEATS V. VIRGINIA. MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—Wesleyan University won a victory over the West Virginia varsity nine here Wednesday afternoon. The score was 4 to 3. It was the first time West Virginia had been defeated on its trip north.

SWARTHMORE WINS SHUTOUT

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Pa.—The Swarthmore College baseball team shut out the Lehigh varsity here, Wednesday afternoon, 3 to 0.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION. Minneapolis 3, Kansas City 2. St. Paul 10, Milwaukee 1. Indianapolis 3, Columbus 2. Toledo 3, Louisville 2.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION. Chattanooga 5, Memphis 4. Little Rock 2, Nashville 0. Nashville 2, Little Rock 1. New Orleans 3, Atlanta 4.

THREE GAMES IN THE NATIONAL

New York and Philadelphia Unable to Play Their Contest in This Major League Series

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDINGS			
	Won	Lost	Pct. Won
New York.....	11	1	.917
Chicago.....	7	3	.700
Philadelphia.....	3	4	.429
Cincinnati.....	7	5	.583
Pittsburgh.....	4	5	.444
St. Louis.....	4	5	.444
Boston.....	3	5	.375
Brooklyn.....	2	10	.167

RESULTS WEDNESDAY
Boston 4, Brooklyn 2.
St. Louis 2, Cincinnati 1 (10 innings).
Chicago 5, Pittsburgh 3.
Philadelphia-New York postponed.
GAMES TODAY
Boston at Brooklyn.
New York at Philadelphia.
Cincinnati at Chicago.
St. Louis at Pittsburgh.

BOSTON, Mass.—Three of the four games scheduled to be played in the National League of Professional Baseball Clubs' championship race of 1918 were contested Wednesday afternoon, the New York-Philadelphia game having to be postponed. Today will find the eastern clubs closing their present series, while the western clubs are opening a new one.

Boston took full possession of seventh place in the standing Wednesday, breaking up its tie with the Brooklyn Club by defeating the latter, 4 to 2. In the West, Chicago defeated Pittsburgh, 5 to 3, and thereby took possession of second place in the standing, while St. Louis won a close game from Cincinnati, 2 to 1, in 10 innings.

BOSTON BRAVES WIN FROM BROOKLYN CLUB

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Boston broke the tie for seventh place in the National League by defeating Brooklyn, Wednesday, 4 to 2. Muffs of flies by Hickman and Johnston paved the way for Boston's runs in the fifth and sixth innings. Two hits and a sacrifice fly gave the Braves one more in the ninth. Brooklyn rallied in the last inning, scoring two runs on three singles and Kelly's error. The score: Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E Boston.....0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 4 9 1 Brooklyn.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 2 5 Batteries—Horne and Hendrie; Marquard, Glines and O'Rourke. M. Wheat. Umpire—Moran and Rigler. Losing Pitcher—Marquard.

ST. LOUIS DEFEATS CINCINNATI, 2 TO 1

CINCINNATI, O.—The hitting of Hornsby was the deciding factor in St. Louis' 10-inning victory over Cincinnati Wednesday. Hornsby scored Baird with a two-base hit in the fourth inning, and in the tenth he led off with a three-base hit and scored on Cruise's sacrifice fly.

It was Liberty Loan day, and the players of the Cincinnati team subscribed \$12,850. Manager Mathewson leading the list with the purchase of \$10,000 worth of bonds. Several thousand dollars' worth were sold to spectators by a committee of ladies. The score: Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E St. Louis.....0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 3 1 Cincinnati.....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 2 Batteries—May and Gonzales; Eller and Allen.

CHICAGO WINS FINAL GAME OF SERIES, 5 TO 3

CHICAGO, Ill.—After three postponements, Chicago and Pittsburgh met in the final game of the series Wednesday, and Chicago won, 5 to 3. The locals bunched hits in the opening inning, and took an early lead. Merkle's home run into the left field bleachers in the third scored the winning run.

The fielding of Deal and a double play started by Caton were features of the game. James Archer, a former veteran of the Chicago club, now with Pittsburgh, was presented with a chest of silver by friends. The score: Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E Chicago.....3 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 5 3 Pittsburgh.....0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 2 5 Batteries—Vaughn and Kilgus; Carlson, Jacobs and Schmidt. Losing pitcher—Carlson.

"SINGLE TAX" PLAN FOR WASHINGTON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—In an effort to put athletics at Washington University on a stronger financial basis, the students have voted to adopt the "single tax" plan whereby each student exclusive of those in departmental schools, pays \$6 as a part of the annual tuition fee. This money is to be divided between the different departments on a percentage basis. Under the plan a part of the funds raised in this way will go to dramatic and literary activities. It is estimated that the "tax" will raise about \$4500 for the coming year.

This will give the athletic teams a needed support sadly lacking in the past. During the current school year not more than 100 season athletic tickets were sold. The remainder of the athletic funds came from admissions and at the present time the athletic treasury is empty. The plan is favored by Coach R. B. Rutherford. After the students approve it, the scheme must go before the university corporation for sanction. This is the second attempt to put through the "single tax" plan at Washington; but it is understood now to have the approval of the corporation members.

WHITE SOX PLAYER PLACED IN CLASS 1

GREENWOOD, S. C.—Joseph Jackson, outfielder of the Chicago American League Baseball Club, has been placed in Class 1, the district draft board for the western district of South Carolina announced Wednesday. He has been in Class 4, Jackson registered at Greenville, S. C.

PURDUE NINE IS WINNER IN GAME

Defeats University of Illinois in Thrilling 13-Inning Contest by Score of 3 to 2

INTERCOLLEGIATE CONFERENCE A. BASEBALL STANDINGS			
	Won	Lost	P.C.
Iowa.....	2	0	1.000
Purdue.....	1	0	1.000
Michigan.....	1	1	.500
Illinois.....	0	1	.000
Ohio State.....	0	1	.000
Chicago.....	0	1	.000
Indiana.....	0	2	.000
Wisconsin.....	0	2	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LAFAYETTE, Ind.—Purdue University defeated the University of Illinois here Wednesday in a thrilling 13-inning contest of the Western Conference baseball championship series, by a score of 3 to 2. A. W. Heine, pitching for Purdue, was the star of the game and he overshadowed the pitching of Capt. J. L. Klein by a big margin. R. R. Martin, playing in right field for Purdue, made the most spectacular catch of the game when after a long run he caught a fly from Klein's bat, just before it hit the ground.

Purdue opened the scoring in the fourth inning when Heine singled and scored when R. E. Markley hit a three-base hit to the outfield. From that point on it was a pitchers' battle until the eighth inning when Illinois evened up the score. J. B. Edwards singled. Donald Kissinger hit a high fly to Beal who missed an easy out and Edwards scored. No more scoring was done by either side until the thirteenth when Illinois put across another run putting them in the lead. A batting rally by Purdue in the last half of this inning netted two runs and won the contest. The score: Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 R H E Purdue.....0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 3 11 7 Illinois.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 2 7 8 Batteries—Heine and Perrin; Klein and Kop. Umpire—Jensen. Time—2h. 57m.

MATHEWSON TO GO OVER IF NEEDED

Cincinnati Manager Willing to Work in France if Assured Services Are Indispensable

CINCINNATI, O.—Christy Mathewson, manager of the Cincinnati National League Baseball Club, declared Wednesday that he would go to France to direct and develop baseball among the American soldiers if he was assured that his services were indispensable.

Manager Mathewson's declaration came after he had held a lengthy conference with Dr. G. A. Fisher, of New York, who is international director of physical instructors of the Y. M. C. A. Dr. Fisher explained to Mathewson that the call for him came from the soldiers already over there. Mathewson proposed the name of Honus Wagner for the position, but Dr. Fisher said that Mathewson is the man.

The proposition was brought up of taking two big league clubs over this summer to play for the soldiers, selecting two players from each major league club for the purpose, preferably men above the draft age.

Mathewson asserted that he thought well of this idea. He and President A. G. Herrmann of the Cincinnati club will confer in Chicago today with President C. H. Weeghman of the Chicago Nationals and President C. A. Comiskey of the Chicago Americans on the question. If the teams are sent abroad, Mathewson will recruit the clubs.

Dr. Fisher said he would cable to the Y. M. C. A. field leaders in France for additional details of the desire of the soldiers for Mathewson to join them. He discussed with Mathewson and with President Herrmann, chairman of the National Commission, the possibility of staging a world's championship game in Rome, and also broached the subject of taking the 1918 world's championship club, and putting it against a soldiers' team. The director told Mathewson that he stood highest of all ball players in the affection of the American youth, and that his presence was essential to the development of athletics "over there."

Mathewson replied that Hans Wagner was as popular, and stood as high in the estimation of the American youth as he himself did. The whole question was left in abeyance, however, until Dr. Fisher returns to New York, and gets into communication with the Y. M. C. A. leaders now in France. Mathewson left with the Cincinnati team for Chicago Wednesday night.

PLAY TENTH DRAW OF SERIES
NEW YORK, N. Y.—D. Janowski, of Paris, and Oscar Chajes, of this city, contested the nineteenth game of their match at the Manhattan Chess Club, Wednesday. It resulted in a draw, after sixty-seven moves, the tenth draw of the series.

BRAYES SEEK TO SIGN KOPF
CINCINNATI, O.—The Boston National League Baseball Club is after La. Pence Kopf, Cincinnati holdout, who bolstered up the team last year.

WESTERN CLUBS CHANGE SERIES

Washington, Cleveland and St. Louis Winners in American League Baseball Race

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDINGS			
	Won	Lost	Pct. Won
Boston.....	11	3	.786
Cleveland.....	7	4	.636
Chicago.....	5	3	.625
New York.....	6	7	.463
Washington.....	6	7	.463
St. Louis.....	4	6	.400
Detroit.....	2	5	.286
Philadelphia.....	2	8	.200

RESULTS WEDNESDAY
Washington 5, Boston 0.
Cleveland 4, Chicago 2.
St. Louis 3, Detroit 2 (10 innings).
New York-Philadelphia postponed.
GAMES TODAY
Washington at Boston.
Philadelphia at New York.
Cleveland at St. Louis.
Chicago at Detroit.

BOSTON, Mass.—Today finds the western clubs of the American League changing series with Chicago going to Detroit and Cleveland going to St. Louis. In the East, Washington will bring its stop at Boston to a close while Philadelphia will play its last game of the present series at New York.

Three of the four games scheduled for Wednesday were played according to schedule, the Philadelphia-New York game at New York being postponed. In the East Washington shut out the Boston Red Sox, 5 to 0. In the West, Cleveland defeated the Chicago Champions, 6 to 5, and St. Louis won from Detroit, 3 to 2.

WASHINGTON BEATS BOSTON AMERICANS

BOSTON, Mass.—With Walter Johnson pitching in championship form and being given splendid support by his teammates, the Washington Americans defeated the Boston Red Sox at Fenway Park Wednesday afternoon by a score of 5 to 0. Johnson allowed only four scattered hits, Hooper getting three of them and McInnis the other.

Mays pitched for Boston, and the fact that more runs were not scored off him was chiefly due to the fine support given him by the rest of the team. Washington had men on bases most of the game, and in the fourth inning every man on the winning team went to bat, and all of the runs were scored. The score: Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E Washington.....0 0 0 5 0 0 0 0 5 8 0 Boston.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 1 Batteries—Johnson and Almsmith; Mays and Agnew. Umpire—Navin and Evans. Time—1h. 41m.

CLEVELAND WINS FROM CHICAGO, 6 TO 5

CLEVELAND, O.—The Cleveland American League baseball team won the last game of the series from Chicago, 6 to 5. Coveleskie outpitched Cicotte, but errors by Kavanagh, Roth and Wambegans allowed the visitors to score four of their five runs. Chicago nearly tied the score in the ninth, having runners on second and first when Jackson hit an easy bouncer to Coveleskie, retiring the side. The score: Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E Cleveland.....1 0 0 0 0 2 3 0 11 4 Chicago.....0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 3 5 9 Batteries—Coveleskie and O'Neill; Cicotte and Schalk.

ST. LOUIS WINS GAME IN TENTH INNING

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—With the score tied in the tenth inning, two out and Tobin on second, Sisler drove the ball over Cobb's head, scoring Tobin with the run that gave St. Louis a 3-to-2 victory over Detroit Wednesday. Ordinarily the hit would have gone for a home run.

Sisler got four hits and a base on balls in five trips to the plate, stole a base, scored a run and drove in the remainder of the locals' runs. The score: Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E St. Louis.....1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 3 9 0 Detroit.....0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 6 1 Batteries—Gallia and Nunamaker; Erickson and Stange. Spencer.

WEST POINT DEFEATS CORNELL NINE, 4 TO 3

WEST POINT, N. Y.—The West Point nine defeated Cornell University in a game here Wednesday, 4 to 2. Jones, the army pitcher, was an enigma, and was well supported in the tight places. The cadets drove Needle out of the box in the third. The score: Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E Army.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 7 2 Cornell.....0 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 3 5 3 Batteries—Jones and McCarthy; Needle, Brookline and Whitmore. Losing pitcher—Needle.

HARVARD DEFEATS ENGLISH

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Harvard University freshmen made a clean sweep in a tennis match with English High Wednesday at Soldiers Field, winning four matches in singles and two in doubles.

TENNIS

Everything you need for a snappy set.
RACKETS—COVERS—BALLS—NETS—FLANNELS—SHOES, Etc.

Iver Johnson Sporting Goods Co.
120-121 Washington Street, cor. Cornhill
BOSTON

SPANISH BASEBALL TEAM WINNER, 22 TO 12

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The first baseball game ever played in Spain took place on April 30 between a Spanish and an American team, and resulted in the defeat of the American by a score of 22 to 12. The American team had for its captain Paymaster William Ormesby, U. S. N., formerly of Brown University. Captain Gonzales led the Spaniards.

Spaniards are said to like the game, but consider it "very complicated."

PICKUPS

The New York Giants didn't win yesterday. The answer is they didn't play.

Sisler of the St. Louis Browns had a field day at the bat yesterday with four hits and a base on balls in five trips to the plate.

Milan and Judge, two of the best hitters on the Washington team, were the only players in the Senators' lineup yesterday who failed to get a safe hit.

If Outfielder Jackson of the Chicago White Sox is drafted for war service the chances of the world champions repeating gain this year will be seriously affected.

Manager Lajole of the Indianapolis Association baseball team got his players away to a good start in the championship race yesterday, with a 9-to-0 victory over Columbus.

Walter Johnson appeared at his best yesterday and the result was a shutout for the Boston Red Sox. When the Washington star is doing his best work it is pretty hard work getting runs.

Only one home run was made in the major leagues yesterday and it was credited to Merkle of the Chicago Nationals. It was a very important one as it gave his team the victory over Pittsburgh.

That was a great game Purdue and Illinois played in the Western Conference yesterday. Coming from behind and scoring two runs for the victory in the thirteenth inning was great work by Purdue.

It begins to look as if Manager Mewherson of the Cincinnati Reds might go "over there" after all. If the American soldiers in Europe want him, it would seem as if the league should see that he is able to go.

Curiously enough both St. Louis teams were forced to play 10 innings in order to win their games yesterday and in each case the star of the team was responsible for the victory. In the American League, Sisler made the hit which brought in the winning run, while Hornsby scored the winning run for the Cardinals.

WOMEN GOLFERS AT ALBEMARLE LINKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. WEST NEWTON, Mass.—About 34 women golfers started out this morning in the weekly match of the Women's Golf Association of Greater Boston which took place on the links of the Albemarle Golf Club. It was a medal competition against men's bogey for the course.

Among those who started were Miss K. S. Duncan and Miss C. L. Duncan of the Brae Burn Country Club; Mrs. F. W. Batchelder of the Oakley Country Club; Miss Dorothy Crosby, Chestnut Hill Golf Club; Mrs. R. Webster and Mrs. J. S. Johnson of the home club and Mrs. T. H. Hicks of the Winchester Country Club.

CATCHER ELLIOTT ENLISTS

CHICAGO, Ill.—Harold Elliott, of Bloomington, Ill., a catcher with the Chicago National League Baseball Club who is in Class 1 of the draft, has passed his examinations for the navy and will leave Sunday for the Mare Island Yard near San Francisco.

ATHLETE JOINS SERVICE

MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—R. E. Keeler of Middletown, captain of the basketball team at Wesleyan University for next season, has passed his examinations for the aviation corps of the navy, and is awaiting his summons to the ground school.

Why Soldiers Call the Parker "The Pocket Level Pen"

BECAUSE it does not interfere with buttoning the pocket flap. The new Parker Patent Clip (for Parker Pens only), held in place under the cap like a washer, holds the entire pen at pocket level—no protruding cap or bulging pocket.

PARKER SAFETY-SEALED FOUNTAIN PENS

THE Self-Filling Parker is the pen for the man who goes across.

Injury to the self-filling mechanism does not put the PARKER out of commission as with other fountain pens; it automatically changes from a self-filler to a non-self-filler without interruption of service.

There are no holes in the wall through which ink can get out. See nearest dealer or write for catalog.

PARKER PEN CO., 30 N. H. ST.
Jamaica, N.Y.
N.Y. Retail Store, Westwood Bldg.

Parker Ink Tablets for soldiers' use in place of fluid ink. Drop ink tablet in water—dissolves immediately into fluid ink. Box of 25 tablets—50c.

BOSTON MEN ARE TO BE IN REVIEW

**Camp Devens Regiment With
Combat Wagons and All
Other Equipment to Occupy
Parade Ground on Saturday**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—Members of the Boston regiment will participate in their first weekly review next Saturday morning on the main parade ground. The entire regiment, with combat wagons and all other equipment will be in the line which it is expected will extend for a distance of two miles, and which will require an hour to pass any given point. Col. Frank Tompkins, commanding officer of the three hundred first regiment, will be the reviewing officer.

Inspection of the equipment and clothing of all officers of the one hundred and fifty-first infantry brigade for overseas service has been ordered, and will be held immediately. This unit is composed of the three hundred and first and three hundred and second infantry regiments, usually designated as "Boston's Own," and the "Old Colony Regiment."

Brigadier-General Trotter, a veteran of the Boer War, made a tour of the various divisional schools on Wednesday, being escorted by Lieut. Col. Edward Croft. He expressed himself as much pleased with the work being carried on.

Four new sergeant-majors have been named from the three hundred and second infantry regiment, commanded by Col. Charles C. Smith. They are, regimental sergeant-major George G. Sylvia of New Bedford, Mass., and Nathan Yarns of Fall River, Mass., and battalion sergeant-majors John Kingman of Hanover, Mass., and Charles H. Domingue of Fall River, Mass. Russell P. Keefe of Greenfield, Mass., who attended the first Plattsburg camp, has been appointed top sergeant of the headquarters troop.

Members of H Company of the three hundred and first infantry have arranged a military assembly for next Saturday evening in connection with the Liberty Loan campaign. It will be held in Convention Hall, and bonds purchased from the proceeds will go into the company fund. Capt. Carlton Morse is in command of the company.

Lieut. Col. E. K. Masse in charge of the camp Liberty Loan drive has issued his first weekly report which shows total subscriptions to date are \$169,450. The base hospital leads with \$58,250, and other purchases which have been made are: three hundred first ammunition train \$12,500; second battalion, depot brigade \$10,000; eighth battalion, depot brigade \$8,500; six hundred second engineers \$3,050; sixth battalion, depot brigade \$4,300; three hundred seventeenth field battalion \$5,800; three hundred first infantry, \$5,050; three hundred first sanitary train, \$5,000; and thirty-third engineers, \$5,000.

The camp ground at Concord, N. H., which is being considered as a marching terminus of the seventy-sixth division, was formerly the old camp of the New Hampshire National Guard, where many maneuvers have been executed in times past, and where thousands of men have tented during a period of 75 years. During the days of the old state militia, mobilization of all the forces took place there every summer, but when the militia was reorganized about eight years ago, the camp was abandoned. Last year the camp was again used and considerably enlarged, a water system installed, road built, and buildings erected. Heretofore, there have been saloons in practically every place along the line of march from the Massachusetts border to Concord, N. H., but with the establishment of prohibition these now are abolished.

Mechanics Are Wanted
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Orders to enlist qualified men as mechanics or engineers in the engineer training and replacement service at Camp A. A. Humphreys, Accotink, Va., were received on Wednesday at the army recruiting station, this authority coming from Adjt.-Gen. W. T. Bates of the War Department.

Nine more yeowomen have been signed up in the naval reserve, replacing yeowomen who are now in overseas service.

As the result of a meeting attended by fully 600 students of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology on Wednesday, nearly 100 signed statements indicating their intentions of spending the summer in shipbuilding work. The meeting, which was held in Smith Hall, was called to order by President MacLaurin, and an appeal to the men to assist in the ship campaign was made by Prof. C. H. Peabody, head of the department of naval architecture. A campaign to secure men for ship work during the vacation period is to be carried on throughout the United States.

Recruiting records for Wednesday were as follows: naval reserve, 61; navy, 30; marine corps, 5; United States Army, 35; British-Canadian Army, 12.

Shipping Board Service
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Henry Howard, director of recruiting service of the federal Shipping Board and Robert P. Bass, former Governor of New Hampshire, have returned from a conference with the American Steamship Association held in New York City, at which various recommendations concerning the shipping board service were made, and matters concerning wages, personnel of the ships and recruiting were discussed.

The conference recommended that all ships carrying naval reserves for training purposes should replace them

with the junior officers trained by the United States Shipping Board, also that deck officers from the merchant marine training ships be called junior officers on ships not having any regular juniors.

When engineer juniors are required to perform the duties of oilers or water-tenders, not as a part of their training, but to replace regular oilers or water-tenders, the officers are to be paid \$10 per month more than the wages of the oiler or water-tender.

LAST LIQUOR DAY IN ROCK ISLAND

**Dry Date Arrives and Saloon
Keepers and Wholesalers to
Move or Change Business**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau
ROCK ISLAND, Ill.—In consequence of the vote of the people on April 2, when this township was voted anti-liquor, 48 saloons and as many wholesale liquor houses left after the establishment of the government dry zone of one-half mile around Rock Island Arsenal, will quit business at 11 o'clock tonight. The stock of liquor here has been sold out, and many of the wholesalers will move to Peoria and other near-by wet territory. A large number of the retail liquor dealers have applied for licenses to sell soft drinks and "near beer" after the saloons close. As a result of the loss of the licenses, the city is losing the privilege of increasing the city tax levy.

Anti-Saloon Action Taken
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—The City Council yesterday passed a resolution calling upon authorities in Washington to close all places in the city of Vernon that sell liquor. This action was deemed necessary, as the resolution states, because the conditions of the city have become so deplorable through the sale of liquor without proper regulation as to become a menace not only to the civilian population surrounding the locality but also to soldiers and sailors, who are tempted to frequent the places where liquor is sold. Vernon adjoins the city of Los Angeles and since Los Angeles closed its saloons has done a big saloon business. It has been necessary for 50 soldiers to go police duty to prevent soldiers and sailors entering saloons in Vernon.

GOVERNMENT URGED TO PURCHASE WHEAT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Recommendations that the Government purchase that part of the 1918 wheat crop which dealers are unable to sell and that free movement of all kinds of grains from producers to dealers be allowed, were made to the United States Food Administration by representatives of all branches of the country's grain-handling business here yesterday.

Two hundred delegates from grain centers are holding a two-day conference with Julius Barnes, president of the Food Administration Grain Corporation.

It was also urged that dealers be allowed to accumulate reserve stocks of grains in terminal elevators to meet transportation and weather emergencies and that sale of wheat and coarse grains in open market be permitted.

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—The sophomore class of Radcliffe College will hold its annual class luncheon at Agassiz House on Saturday afternoon. On the same day the seniors will be entertained by the class of 1921 in the customary annual reception. The sophomore class will give their farewell party to the seniors on May 18, which will take the form of a harbor trip to Nantasket. The usual program for commencement will take place, only very much simplified. Class day will be June 14. The Radcliffe farm unit will be discussed at a mass meeting next week when full particulars concerning the place, requirements and stipulations for those who desire to go will be given. Priscilla Ring '19 of Cambridge is in charge of the movement.

ANNIVERSARY OBSERVED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau
OTTAWA, Ont.—The celebrating of the second anniversary of the battle of Ypres which had to be postponed from last Sunday, was observed yesterday by a parade of Ottawa's returned soldiers numbering some 600 strong. Fully 15,000 people were present at Lansdowne Park where the parade was held. General Newburn, the Minister of Militia, taking the salute. Following the march past there was a religious service which was impressive in its simplicity.

POLICE STATISTICIAN OUSTED
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Failure to subscribe to the Liberty Loan and "conscientious objections," have cost Edmond T. Frankel, chief statistician of the police department, his position here. When Police Commissioner Enright learned Frankel's sentiments from his local draft board he asked him to resign. Frankel refused and Commissioner Enright abolished the position.

MASSACHUSETTS FLOWER
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Governor McCall signed the bill on Wednesday afternoon, designating the mayflower, or trailing arbutus, as the floral emblem of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The bill was signed in the presence of a group of school children and their parents, the children having selected the mayflower as a result of a vote taken in the schools by the State Board of Education.

WYOMING STANDS FOR RATIFICATION

**Both Republican and Democratic
Parties Committed to the State
and Federal Amendments—
Support of War Is Pledged**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau
CHEYENNE, Wyo.—The Wyoming state, congressional and judicial campaign of 1918 was formally launched here on May 1, with the completion of the meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee. State, national and county committeemen attended the meeting, at which a tentative platform was drafted, the outstanding feature of which commits the party to support the war and the State Prohibition Constitutional Amendment, and ratification of the National Prohibition Amendment.

The Republican State Committee met previously and adopted a similar tentative platform. Thus the agreement on these subjects will, in a measure, eliminate the war and the prohibition amendments as major issues, leaving the campaign to be fought out on issues which are largely local, chief of which will involve immediate statutory prohibition as a prelude to constitutional prohibition.

Under the issue of statutory prohibition, it is expected that the quality and sincerity of candidates upon this conviction will be thoroughly investigated, and it is not unlikely that this question will be the chief pivot on which will turn the fortunes of candidates. In other words, statutory prohibition will be a major issue, but neither the state amendment adopting prohibition, effective Jan. 1, 1920, nor ratification of the Federal Prohibition Amendment, will be a major issue, it being a foregone conclusion that the one will be adopted by the electorate in November and the other ratified by the Legislature next January, regardless of the fortunes of the Republicans or Democrats in the election.

Perhaps the most interesting feature of the Wyoming political situation at present centers upon Francis E. Warren, United States Senator, Republican, who, after 26 years in the Senate, has announced that he will not be a candidate for reelection. Senator Warren has served almost continuously in public office for 45 years. Although he desires to retire from public life, there is a strong and growing sentiment in the Republican Party to "draft" him as that party's senatorial candidate in the present campaign. Such a proposal would have been regarded as preposterous 18 months ago, after the emphatic defeat of Clarence D. Clark, Republican, his associate from Wyoming in the Senate for 21 years, but it is not now so illogical. Senator Warren has supported the Administration's policies in the conduct of the war consistently, and this fact has unquestionably altered his status in Wyoming public thought. In this connection it is noted that his announcement that he would not be a candidate for reelection was made soon after the defeat of Senator Clark, but has not recently been publicly reiterated.

Substitutes Barred

**"Near Beer" and Other Drinks Ruled
Out in New Hampshire**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CONCORD, N. H.—Prohibition in New Hampshire includes all beverages containing even so small an amount of malt or alcohol as one-half of 1 per cent, according to the decision on Wednesday of the Prohibition Commissioner appointed to enforce the new law.

The decision directly affects not only a large quantity of beer containing more than 1 per cent of malt, but those substitutes put forward by some of the leading breweries in the country, and freely advertised not only in New Hampshire but in other states.

In several of the cities the substitutes or, as they are called, "near beer," were placed on sale on the day

that the prohibitory law went into effect, not only in saloons which planned to continue business, but in small shops, groceries and candy stores.

The Rev. Jonathan S. Lewis, the Prohibition Commissioner, in ordering out the substitutes, based his ruling on a recent decision in one of the lower courts of the State, which held that the sale of beer containing fifty-five one-hundredths of 1 per cent of malt in a town which had voted for prohibition under the old law, was a violation of the law.

Orders were therefore issued to the police of the various cities and towns to stop the sale of the substitutes.

One of the largest hotels in Nashua which had supplied itself with a large stock of the beer was one of the first places which fell under the ruling of the prohibition commissioner. Other places soon followed and by night the State was probably the "driest" in the United States.

In addition to barring beer substitutes, the prohibition commissioner is planning a campaign against the bringing of liquor into the State from those Massachusetts cities and towns near the border, principally Haverhill, Lowell, Fitchburg, Hubbardston, Montague and Greenfield, as well as from Boston. The commission has learned that the saloon keepers in Haverhill and Lowell had planned to carry on an extensive trade with citizens of New Hampshire owing to the steam and street-railway facilities for reaching those cities. The commission has refused to state how such a campaign will be carried on, but the Anti-Saloon League leaders are confident that it will be a success.

WAR AIMS BEFORE PEACE, SAYS MR. SCHIFF

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Peace cannot come until the United States has attained its unselfish war aims, declared Jacob H. Schiff of New York at the war dinner of the Harvard Menorah Society at the Hotel Brunswick, Wednesday night.

"There is only one message I can bring you," said Mr. Schiff, "and that is our duty to our nation in its present emergency. These are serious times. We have gone into this war for great unselfish aims and purposes. We are fighting all over again the battle of the Pilgrim Fathers, the battles of Lexington and Valley Forge, the battle fought by Washington and his men. The fight is of being free from autocratic rule and domination. Our duty is clear. Those who are unable to do the actual fighting for one reason or another must stand behind the army in France. We must buy Liberty bonds, help the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A., the Jewish Welfare Board and cooperate with the requests of the administration."

"I know the American people are going to fight this war to a finish. I am confident that they will do their duty in full and the war will end with complete victory for America and her allies."

Other speakers were Lieut. Com. Milton J. Rosenau of Harvard; Prof. David G. Lyon of Harvard; Henry Hurwitz, chancellor of the Intercollegiate Menorah societies, and Herbert Ehrmann. The latter read a message from Dr. Charles W. Eliot, entitled "The Jewish Contribution to Modern Social Ethics." Philip Barner, president of the Harvard Menorah Society, introduced the speakers.

SENATE PASSES THE HOUSING MEASURE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Senate has passed by a viva voce vote the so-called Housing Bill, which carries an appropriation of \$60,000,000 to provide accommodations to workers in war industries. The measure was passed by the House a month ago, and now goes to conference.

Under the provisions of this measure the President is authorized to have houses built at shipyards, arsenals and other places where war work is carried on. Extensive housing facilities are to be projected at Hog Island. Of the aggregate appropriation \$10,000,000 is to be used for putting up temporary buildings in Washington to relieve the congestion due to war work.

MUSIC

Conservatory Quartet
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
New England Conservatory Quartet—First public concert, Jordan Hall, evening of May 1, 1918. The players are Rudolph Ringwall and Ignace Nowicki, violinists; Paul T. White, viola player; and Mme. Virginia Stickney, violoncellist. Their program comprised Mozart's quartet in C major (Köchel 465); Beethoven's serenade in D major, op. 8; and Schumann's quartet in A minor, op. 41, No. 2.

BOSTON, Mass.—The string quartet appearing for the first time in Jordan Hall last evening, can hardly fail to bring honor to the institution after which it is named. As an harmonic group, it has in Mme. Stickney's playing of the violoncello, the foundation of a strictly timed, energetically rhythmed, accurately pitched and delightfully resonant bass; while it has in Mr. White's playing of the viola and in Messrs. Ringwall's and Nowicki's playing of violins, the upper structure of correctly articulated and reasonably well-balanced tenor, alto and treble parts. Then, too, as an assemblage of melodists, it has in the alert phrasing of Mme. Stickney, in the contemplative outlook of Mr. Ringwall and in the buoyant style of Mr. Nowicki all the contrast of individualities that could be desired.

The organization went before the public with its program carefully prepared in respect to the first two numbers, which were old-school works, and at least seriously practiced in the third number, which was from the romantic school and somewhat more difficult than the others as a problem in expression. The performance of the Mozart piece might seem rather strict and square-cut to some persons, but it could not fail to strike everybody as spirited, good-humored and to a sufficient extent original. Anyone who went to the concert expecting the Conservatory players to be pedantic in their interpretation of this piece, or of Beethoven's "Serenade," must have been pleasantly disappointed.

The New England Conservatory Quartet is said to have plans for going on the club circuit next season. It proved by its studies on Wednesday night to deserve the confidence of those who are looking for a group of artists to present authoritatively and entertainingly the masterworks of the chamber-music repertory.

Concert Notes
BOSTON, Mass.—The program of the final concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, to be presented tomorrow afternoon and on Saturday evening in Symphony Hall, comprises the "Eroica," symphony of Beethoven, a Bach suite, arranged by Bachrich, and the overture to "Benvenuto Cellini," by Berlioz.

ELEMENTARY TEACHERS CLUB
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Miss Julia E. Sullivan was reelected president of the Boston Elementary Teachers Club at the annual meeting of the association held last evening in Huntington Hall. Miss Ellen G. Hayden was elected

vice-president and Miss Julia M. Fitzpatrick second vice-president. The other officers elected were: Recording secretary, Miss Helen M. Connolly; corresponding secretary, Miss Esther F. Sullivan; treasurer, Miss Anne C. McCormack; directors, Miss Helen P. Kelly, Brighton; Miss Agnes J. Kenney, Charlestown; Miss Theresa M. Stack, city and South End; Miss Isabel C. Furlong, North Dorchester; Miss Dora F. Smith, South Dorchester and Hyde Park; Miss Mary C. McMahon, East Boston; Miss Margaret M. O'Brien, North and West Ends; Miss Elizabeth M. McLaughlin, Roxbury; Miss Lillian M. Connors, South Boston, and Miss Clara I. Metcalf, West Roxbury.

WAR PROHIBITION ONCE MORE IS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WORCESTER, Mass.—War prohibition through an immediate presidential proclamation is urged in a letter to President Wilson from the Friends Band of the Thomas Street (Swedish Methodist) Church, sent from its annual meeting Wednesday afternoon. It says:

"The ladies aid society of Thomas Street Swedish Methodist Church, at its annual meeting assembly, voted unanimously to ask the President of the United States for immediate war prohibition of the liquor traffic. 'We have not done all we can to avoid war and make America safe, as long as Old Glory protects a single rumshop. We protest with the most devout loyalty and sincere patriotism against using any of the sugar and grain saved by hooverizing to keep the breweries open in America and in England.'

"America should compel England to be sober and saving by stopping to make drinks and drunkards, but we must clear our own country first."

MAINE LOYAL LEGION ELECTS

PORTLAND, Me.—At the annual meeting of Maine commandery of the Loyal Legion here Wednesday night, officers were elected as follows: Commander, Wainwright Cushing, Foxcroft; senior vice-commander, Henry S. Burrage, Kennebunkport; junior vice-commander, Abner O. Shaw, Portland; recorder, John F. Dana, Portland; register, Charles H. Boyd, Portland; treasurer, Herbert A. Roberts, Portland; chaplain, Francis Wiggin, Portland; chaplain, George R. Palmer, South Portland; council, Richard Webb, Portland; Stephen D. Benson, Bangor; Harry R. Virgin, George S. Rowell, Alfred E. Nickerson, all of Portland.

CHICAGO HOTEL NAME CHANGED

CHICAGO, Ill.—Max and Karl Eitel, proprietors of the Bismarck Hotel, in this city, announced today that the name of the hotel would be changed "in deference to guests and patrons." The "Berlin room" of the hotel was changed to the "Colonial," some time ago, and an electric sign has advertised the third Liberty Loan. A new name for the hotel has not been chosen.

EFFORT OF HOPE HALLS EXTENDED

**Florida Dedicates Refuge for
Released Convicts — Mrs.
Booth Tells of Scope and Influence of Prison League**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Florida Hope Hall at Hampton, an institution for the reclamation of released convicts, was recently the scene of dedicatory exercises, coincident with a visit by Mrs. Maud Ballington Booth, organizer of the Voluntary Prison League, and a veteran prison worker.

The Hope Hall at Hampton is an institution which includes a 150-acre farm and five cottages, which, although not yet completely equipped, are already occupied by 40 men. To raise \$4000 for the equipment, a campaign is under way in this State. To a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Mrs. Booth described the work of the Hope Hall, of which she said there are already seven established in the United States. These are located in New York City; Columbus, O.; Chicago, Ill.; Boston, Mass.; Salem, Ore.; New Orleans, La.; and Hampton, Fla. In addition, the work of such institutions is carried on by special representatives at Omaha, Neb., and Syracuse, N. Y.

The Hope Halls are temporary homes for men released from prisons. They are in no sense permanent abodes, but merely stepping stones to permanent places. At these institutions are conducted employment bureaus that seek to place the men in honorable positions and to surround them with proper environments. Each released prisoner is welcomed to the nearest Hope Hall and cared for until he is started in the right direction. This is to prevent his return to companions and conditions which may not be desirable.

Not only the men, but also their wives, children and mothers receive attention from the Hope Hall organizations. More than 30,000 men, Mrs. Booth said, have placed themselves and their personal and family problems in the hands of this organization.

FOOD TRAINING SCHOOL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The first Food Training School to be established in this State was opened at a meeting held Wednesday in the State Normal School and will be conducted under the auspices of the extension service of the State College, the United States Department of Agriculture and the State Board of Education. Information relative to problems concerning food production and conservation will be furnished to all those wishing to attend. Lectures will be delivered by experts from the United States Department of Agriculture and exhibitions of various kinds will be carried on.

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Important Announcement

Daily Lectures and Demonstrations by a Food Expert from the Bureau of Food Conservation of the

FEDERAL FOOD BOARD

who will demonstrate the use of wholesome substitutes in the preparation and planning of meals.

Daily Lectures, 10:30 A. M. to 12:30 P. M., 2:30 P. M. to 4:30 P. M., in the Model Kitchen, Housefurnishing Department, Sixth Floor.

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Friday at 10:30 A. M.
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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Granny Rabbit's Lunch Room

Granny Rabbit was "Granny" to all the folks in the Grove. Everybody liked fat little Granny Rabbit and, at all times of day, they were dropping into her cozy little house to chat with her. After a time, it got to be a habit with the little Wood Folks to run over to Granny's, have a cup of something hot and nibble a nice fresh loaf or two.

Whenever strangers came to the Grove, folks from way over in the meadow or the broad fields, almost always it would be the same story: "You might ask Granny Rabbit; she lives all alone over in that big stump, and I am sure she will give you your dinner." Then away would trail the strangers to Granny's door, while Hop and Skip Squirrel, and all the other children in the Grove, would peek out to see who was visiting there that day.

You see, Granny had a nice roomy house, and her children had grown up, so that she didn't have to sew and cook much now. She had lots of time and kept everything in apple-pie order. There were fat little chairs, with fat little cushions in them, and pots and kettles just shining. Just inside Granny's door, there hung a basket and, every morning, she would take this little basket and go off through the woods to gather nice tender roots and leaves, for Granny knew just where to find the choicest of everything. She was a really, truly Granny to Peter Rabbit, and often she would take him with her and try to teach him to find nice tender plants in early spring.

One lovely morning in spring, Granny took her little basket and, tying on her brand-new shawl, started off across the Grove toward the big brook. It was warm in the pretty Grove, and all the new leaves and flowers made the air sweet.

"Sniff, sniff, sniff! How nice all these flowers smell! I must fill the top of my basket with them, for I am sure to want a lot today. This is the sort of a day on which folks visit the Grove," and Granny Rabbit filled her basket with tender young leaves and then, gathered lots of flowers, as she trudged along back home.

"Who in the world can that be?" Granny said, as, coming in sight of the big stump, she spied a lot of strange-looking people in front of her door. Peter was standing there, too, talking and arguing with the strangers.

"Really, Mrs. Rabbit, we couldn't think of staying at your house, unless you will let us pay for our dinners. We are used to doing that in the village where we live. You see," explained the visitor, "we have just come to the farm for the summer. When I stay with the children this morning, I didn't intend to take such a long walk. Now we are all very hungry. If you could give us something to eat, it would be most kind."

"Oh, do come in," cried Granny. "I shall soon have dinner ready, and I would like to have you all eat it with me." All the time Granny was thinking what strange-looking visitors she had.

"I suppose we look rather funny to you, Mrs. Rabbit; you see, we are called Angora Rabbits, and that is why our fur is so long."

It didn't take much coaxing to keep all the strangers at Granny's house, for they were pretty hungry. I can tell you.

"Run home, Peter, and ask your mamma if you can't have dinner here and play with Mrs. Cornelius Rabbit's little children," Granny said, as she hurried inside her little house and began to put nice greens on to cook in her shiny little kettles.

It wasn't long before the five little Angora Rabbits and Peter were playing out by the door and Granny and lovely, soft Mrs. Cornelius Rabbit were chatting away in the cozy little kitchen, while tempting odors of good things to eat began to steal about.

Now Mrs. Cornelius Rabbit was a business-like person. Just as soon as she had settled herself in one of Granny's soft little chairs, and she and Granny had begun to get acquainted, she thought of a plan for Granny.

"My dear," she said, "why don't you have a little sign hanging out by your door, and call this cozy little room a lunchroom? I know you would attend to all the business you could attend to. Think how glad every one would be to know of such a nice place to visit, when they came this way, as I have

this morning." And Mrs. Cornelius explained to Granny just how they had lunchrooms in her village, and told her just what to do. Before she knew it, Granny was as excited as Mrs. Cornelius over the new plan.

When they had all sat down around the table and tasted Granny's bits of best things to eat, the children squealed with delight.

"Oh, mamma, will you bring us here often?"

"I will, my dears, if Mrs. Rabbit decides to have a lunchroom here, and I know all of our friends will come, too."

And that is how it all started. That is the way Granny Rabbit heard about lunchrooms, and it is how she happened to put out that little red sign on the big stump. It was the beginning of all sorts of fun in the Grove, and so every one always liked Mrs. Cornelius Rabbit very much.

Before she had started back for the farm that afternoon, Mrs. Cornelius had painted a big "Lunchroom, Granny Rabbit," with fancy letters, on a little board. It was a piece of board that the Beaver boys got for them and it looked ever so pretty. I don't know just where the Beaver boys got that piece of red wood, but all sorts of things float about in the Pond where the Beavers live; and, anyway, as soon as they heard just what Granny Rabbit wanted, they came over across the Grove with the very thing. Finally, when it was hung up on the big stump, lo, and behold! almost every one of the little Wood Folks, who lived in the Grove, were there to help celebrate with Granny. Busy Sparrow had told lots of folks what was going on, and so Mrs. Jimmie Chipmunk, Sammy Woodchuck, Hop and Skip Squirrel and their mamma, Nimrod, the big black crow, Stripy Skunk, and ever so many woodlice and other folks were waiting to see the new sign. Everybody wished Granny success; they all danced around and cheered, and Mrs. Cornelius Rabbit was introduced to each and all.

"Yes, indeed, I surely will come often," she said; and then, as it was getting late, she and the children hopped off toward the farm.

"I think it is the best plan I ever heard of," said Mrs. Jimmie Chipmunk, that night, to Mamma Squirrel, who sat chattering after the children had been tucked into their beds. "I am glad we live near the rooms, for I shall be so interested to see who goes and comes, over there."

"I suppose it will make life in the Grove very gay this summer. I must plan for a new party bonnet and a parasol right away," and, chattering and chattering to each other, the little friends crept off to their beds, with visions of many good times dancing around in their heads.

In the Night

Does any little boy or girl wonder what can be going on when we are asleep? Sometimes the stars, sometimes the moon, sometimes the clouds, sometimes the wind, sometimes the snow, sometimes the frost, sometimes all of them together, are busy. Sometimes the owl and the moth and the beetle, and the bat and the cat and the rat, are all at work. Sometimes there are flowers in bloom that love the night better than the day, and are busy all through the darkness, pouring out on the still air the scent they withheld during the sunlight. Sometimes the moon-rainbow, sometimes the aurora borealis, is busy. And the streams are running all night long, and seem to babble louder than in the daytime, for the noises of the working world are still, so we can hear them better. Almost the only daylight thing awake is the clock ticking with nobody to hear it.—From "Gutta Percha Willie," by George MacDonald.

Spring!

This morning, when I woke from dreams, I heard a brown bird sing; On all the trees were tiny buds, And Mother says it's Spring.

I found the grass along the paths Was getting green again; And Baby picked a daisy white, Still shiny with the rain!

The sky was blue as it could be And I began to sing; In Baby's eyes were shining stars, And Mother says it's Spring!

A Spring Day in the Transvaal

Spring seems to be the loveliest of all the seasons. Perhaps this is so because, after the long winter, it is so pleasant to be able to get back into the warmer, more lively time. Spring comes, and the flowers awaken after their long sleep. The birds make new homes for their young. The grass, which has been brown and dusty through the long rainless winter, springs up green and beautiful after the first few rains. The sky is a brilliant blue, without a cloud to be seen. A soft wind rustles the new leaves. In the early morning, the sun rises in a glorious splendor of feathery pink and yellow clouds. Nothing stirs. The flowers awake and open out their petals to breathe in the fresh morning air. The grass is damp with the sparkling dew. The sun rises higher; the clouds in the west turn into a hazy, yellow and pink, feathery bed. The birds awaken and begin to sing as they fly about in the trees, looking for their morning meal. The kraals are opened and the cows and sheep go out into the meadows to feed. The trees in the orchard are a mass of pink, yellow and white blossoms.

The day passes, and grows warmer and warmer as noon approaches. The bees hum busily, as they gather the sweet honey from the flowers and

blossoms; there is no laziness in their work. Butterflies flutter over the fields, and fly here and there in their dazling brilliant colors. Up in the bright sky a swallow darts; in the wood near by the little blue wren coos and waits for the return of her mate. In the fields, under the green trees, the cows lie, lazily chewing their cud and hissing off the troublesome flies with their tails. Noon passes and afternoon draws on, and it passes, too. The sun is just setting. Not a sound is to be heard save the gurgle of the little brook as it flows under the cool trees. A frog, tired of its resting place in the rushes on the bank, dives into the water and hurries away. A soft wind blows over the nodding cornfields, a cock crows lazily, as he jumps up on to the perch with the fowls, and a snake glides silently over the path into a clump of bushes on the other side. The little shepherd boy, returning from the fields with his sheep, stops for a moment to cool his feet in the clear water, and then passes on. Darkness creeps on and the stars, one by one, begin to twinkle in the sky. Then the great moon rises from over the hills, which stand black and immovable. The crickets begin to chirrup in their squeaky little tones, and the frogs to croak from their watery bed in the rivet.



A. Conroy Taylor

Draws for The Christian Science Monitor

The Story of Cnut and the Sea

It was in the year 789 that the Danes, according to the Chronicles, first came into England. Whether they were really Danes or not no man knows, for the English called all the Northmen Danes, then and afterward. In those days the Northmen were mere pirates, sailing everywhere in their great beaked galleys or viking ships, murdering and plundering, and then sailing away again. Later on, instead of going away after a raid, they took to stopping, and building villages, and settling down. And later still their kings came at the head of great armies to conquer the land. It was then that Swegen, the Fork-beard, the father of Cnut, sailed up the Trent to Gainsborough, and harried all the country from Watling Street to the Severn Sea, that is, from the great north road, which the Romans had built, out of London to Chester, over to where the river Severn mingles its stream with the waters of the Bristol Channel.

In 789, however, when the Northmen beached their galleys on the Dorsetshire coast, no man knew what the newcomers were like. Therefore the reeve or King's officer who lived at Dorchester rode down to the coast to see who the intruders were, and ordered his men to carry them off to Dorchester. This did not prove to be at all to the liking of the Danes, and so there followed the first battle of the English with the Danes, after which the Danes sailed away, but only to come back again.

Now the English, that is to say the Angles and the Saxons, very soon found out that the Danes were doing to them just what they had done to the British, burning their villages and stealing their land. But there was just this difference, that the English and the Northmen were really the same people, whereas the English and the British were different peoples. When, therefore, the Danes began to settle in England, they did not drive the English west as the English had driven the Britons. On the contrary they began to mix with them, and to marry with them, so that there are thousands of descendants of the Danes today in England. But all this was not for some time, for the Danes at first were pagans, and hated the Christians, and came only to fight them, and to plunder them.

Two centuries and more were to pass between the day the Saxon reeve fought with the Danes on the Dorset sands, and the day when England acknowledged Swegen as King. They were days of furious struggle with Egbert of the West Saxons, with Alfred the Great, and with Edward the Elder. But in the end the Danes prevailed for a time, and Swegen made England a Danish kingdom. Not that Florence of Worcester, the great chronicler, will allow that Swegen ever was King of England. He calls him the tyrannous or tyrant ruling by power, not by law. Swegen, he says, was a heathen, and worse than that a heathen who had been baptized, by his father's command, and then gone back to the worship of the old Norse gods. And so he will have none of him as King. The first Danish king, he says, was Swegen's son Cnut, who was crowned in St. Paul's Church, in London, in 1016.

This King Cnut was a very remarkable man, for his life is an illustration of how a man may gain dominion over himself. He came into England a

stranger, but he made himself more English than the English. "I have vowed to God," he wrote to his English, "to lead a right life in all things, to rule justly and piously my realm and subjects, and to administer just judgment to all." And Cnut kept his oath. He gave England peace, and justice as between rich and poor. He strove neither for conquest nor for money, and never spared himself for the good of the land. He rose, as it were, in a night, from a savage into a great and good king. And he gained in everything the love of his people, as may be seen from the stories the chroniclers tell about him.

Once when he was being rowed across the Cambridgeshire, or as they then were the Mercian, marshes, he heard the choir singing in the great church, on the hill overhead, and made a song about it, which men have sung ever since:

"Merrily sang the monks of Ely, As Cnut the King was rowing by; Row, boatmen, nearer the land, That we may hear how the monks sing."

But the best known of all the stories about the King is the story told by Henry of Huntingdon, the chronicler, about the sea. One day, he writes,

when Cnut was at Southampton, his courtiers, after the manner of courtiers, began to flatter him about his great power, and wealth, and wisdom. Whereupon the King commanded them to bring a chair, and to set it down by the water's edge. Then Cnut sat himself in the chair, and commanded the waves in these words, "O sea, I am thy lord; my ships sail over thee whither I will; and this land against which thou dashest is mine; stay then thy waves, and dare not to wet the feet of thy lord and master." Still the waves came on. The tide lapped all round the chair, and wet the King's feet and clothes. Then Cnut spake again to the courtiers, and he said: "Ye see now how weak is the power of kings and of all men, for ye see that the waves will not harken to my voice. Honor then God only and serve Him, for Him do all things obey."

This, then, is the true story of King Cnut and the waves, as Henry of Huntingdon, the chronicler, wrote it, in his book, when Henry I was King, and not the foolish story which is told of the King's pride. For, from that moment, the King took the crown, and put it in the great minster at Winchester, and never wore it any more.

A School Without a Clock

Long before I was old enough to enter the public school, my parents decided that I ought to be given the benefit of some form of instruction, "not to grow up wild," and we returned to Bacau, where a private teacher could be had, writes James S. van Teslaar, in "When I Was a Boy in Rumania."

Master Levy, my first teacher, conducted a small school some distance from our home. His assistant called in our neighborhood early every morning, collected the pupils, and took us along to Master Levy's house. In a large basket he kept the children's luncheon, which he collected from house to house. The younger children, too small to walk, he carried on his shoulder. Thus loaded, he marched with us to school.

Frequently, the assistant repeated his trip two or three times mornings, in order to carry to school on his shoulders some of the older children who refused to go willingly. He was a very busy young man. There was but one textbook in school: the Bible. This was used for all pupils alike. The youngest pupils learned the letters of the alphabet in that book; the advanced pupils learned their spelling and reading lessons in it; the adult pupils received their instruction by hearing the teacher comment on the daily reading portions. There was also a class of grown-up boys, who, having gone through the other stages, were now expected to interpret and comment on the various lessons.

There was a big, bare table in the center of the room, and there the classes took their turn. While one class was in session, the others were at play. We had several turns each day.

I advanced rapidly and soon learned to read with ease. In a short time I was promoted from the spelling and reading class. I continued the lessons with this private teacher after I entered the public school, going to his school after class was dismissed at the public school. In a short time,

I was allowed to join the next highest group and that pleased my parents very much, as I was rather young for such advanced work.

Although keeping up with both schools was a hardship on account of the long hours, I enjoyed the school work very much.

At the public school there was stricter discipline during playtime, but the classes were large and the instruction scant. It was different at the private school. There the instruction was simple but we learned our lessons with greater thoroughness, so I can recall to this day nearly everything that Master Levy taught us.

There was no clock at Master Levy's school. He conducted the classes so long as he thought best for the boys' interests, then he dismissed us and took up another class.

His method of teaching was unique. When I was brought to his school, he placed me at the table together with the other small children. As we were too young to sit in our chairs, we stood up or knelt. He placed the heavy book in front of us and, with a pointer, he indicated a large letter. "This is A," he announced, and we repeated in a chorus, "This is A." He showed us three or four letters. He turned a few pages and showed us the same letters again. This he repeated a number of times. We children thought it was great fun. But soon he turned the tables on us. Putting the book in front of the child nearest to him, he demanded that the child pick out the letters he had shown us. Failure to do so meant punishment. We learned we had to be attentive or we would not know how to pick out the right letters when our turn came. There was no way of backing out: the children who did not like this discipline and refused to come to school were brought there by his assistant. Our parents, evidently, were willing to have this teacher make as much of him.

Master Levy followed the same method of teaching with all his classes.

The Star and the Starfish

You might not think it, but there are fishes who do not know about a great many beautiful things in the water that are quite near to them until something just wakes them up. They do not even know the different kinds of fishes that have lived only a short swim from them. I suppose it is the way with them, as with children, that they don't know half as much as they should of their neighbors with whom they might have the best of times playing.

Now the bright speckled mackerel and the bluefish were swimming along in the water together, one calm, clear summer evening, when they saw such a pretty, bright speck of light on the water that they both decided to swim toward it.

"Do you know what that beautiful, bright spot is?" asked the bluefish of the mackerel.

"I've never been out when it was dark before. I usually go to sleep long before this," answered the mackerel.

"No do!" said the bluefish, glad to hear that he was not the only fish whose parents had taught him to go to bed early. "I've heard that there were many wonderful sparkling things on the water at night, phosphorous and stars and the moon. I don't know what any of the things are, but I'm going to know, now that I can stay up later."

"Let's try to get the bright thing to play with us," suggested the mackerel, for they were right near to the beautiful bright thing which was the reflection of a star on the water. So they both asked the star to play with them, but it only winked and twinkled at them, when they spoke to it, for the reflection of a star on the water can't do much more than that.

"Please tell us what you are, you lovely bright thing," begged the bluefish.

The star on the water did not answer, but a silverfish who was swimming by answered: "Why, don't you know that's the reflection of a star on the water? If you look up in the sky, you'll see the really truly star, which is a marvelous great light, so far, so far, so very far away, that you can't imagine how far away it is. But the star sends this jewel of light on our waters every calm, clear night."

"We've never been out in the night before," said the bluefish, bashfully; "so will you tell us if the reflection of the star never comes on our water in the daytime, when the sun is bright with gold?"

"No, my friend, the stars appear only at night, and so the reflections on the water are only at night," and, saying that, the silverfish swam off on his errand.

The bluefish and the mackerel hardly knew what to do with the reflected star. They swam around it. They tried to touch it. Then they tried to play with it by putting their noses where it seemed to be; but they could not touch it, let alone playing with it, for it disappeared as soon as they thought they were going to touch it.

At last the two fishes gave up trying to play with the reflection, and began to plan together. "I wish we could have a fish to be with us all the time that was like this reflection," said the mackerel. "It would be a wonderful fish, but this thing isn't a fish."

"No, it surely isn't a fish," agreed the bluefish, "but I wish it were. It seems to be only a beautiful spot of light on the water, and a spot which can't be touched without disappearing."

"I have a plan," suddenly said the mackerel, and he leaped above the surface of the water with joy. "We'll come here tomorrow night and bring things to make a fish like this star,

care, or underneath, and see if we can't have a starfish." Then the two went back to their homes and to but don't you tell another fish a word about it, not a single word."

"Yes," answered the bluefish, with great enthusiasm. "We'll bring the whitest sand and bits of shell and perhaps some little pearls and anything else that we can find. Then we'll place it right on top of the reflection of the star, with the greatest sleep."

The next night the bluefish and the mackerel came, just as they had agreed, and both brought the whitest sand and bits of shell and the bluefish had also some tiny pearls. They swam cautiously toward the reflection on the water, which was even clearer this night than it had been the night before. They tried for a whole hour to put their materials just where the beautiful light shone on the water, but the sand and bits of shell, and even the tiny pearls, promptly dropped to the bottom of the sea and the reflection faded away each time they tried to put something on it.

At last they decided that they would try to make something like the star at the bottom of the sea, so down they went and laid what sand and shells and pearls they had left in the form of a star, and patted it together with their noses as firmly as they could. They were almost through their work when the sea began to be rough and the bluefish and the mackerel were tossed about by the waves, as they hurried to their homes.

All that night they thought of the star and the fish they hoped to see, shaped like a star and glittering, staying with them in the day and behaving like a real fish. They thought of all they would tell the starfish, of how much they had liked the star, how they wanted a fish like the star, or as nearly like the star as possible, and how they had gotten the materials to make him.

In the morning, the two fishes could hardly wait until they had eaten their breakfasts to meet each other and go to the place where they had tried to make a starfish the previous night. They got so interested in telling their thoughts of the night before that they did not notice where they were going and, indeed, they almost forgot where they were, until they found themselves in water so shallow that they could hardly swim.

Suddenly the bluefish looked down below him and saw there a fish shaped just like the star, with what looked like little rows of pearl beads along his back. "Oh! look at the starfish we made last night!" cried the bluefish.

"Our starfish!" exclaimed the mackerel, in the greatest delight.

Then it was the turn of the starfish to speak: "I am a starfish, but you are foolish little fish to think that you made me. You couldn't make a fish; don't you know that? I've been here a very long while. But I'm glad to see you both and I think we will have good times together."

"Oh!" cried, both fishes. "We wanted a fish like a star so much that we did our best to make one. You surely are a wonderful fish and I'm sorry we didn't know you before; but now we'll make up for lost time and play together every day."

"I think starfishes are as lovely as stars," added the mackerel, as they started to play together.

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SWISS OFFICER'S IMPRESSIONS

Capt. A. Im Obersteg Visits British and American Fronts in France

By Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ZURICH, Switzerland.—Capt. A. Im Obersteg, of the Swiss General Staff, who was recently invited to visit the British and American fronts in France, contributes an interesting account of his impressions to the Basler Nachrichten. Capt. Im Obersteg was taken along the whole line, and afterwards through the entire war zone, right to the French coast.

"The Swiss reader," he says, "has had very little opportunity of learning anything of the wonderful military development of Great Britain during this war, as the Englishman is by nature reserved, and even now has no great enthusiasm for making propaganda for his case. I was the more astonished, therefore, in my journeyings through Flanders, Artois, Picardy and Normandy, to see what a magnificent army England had created, so to speak out of nothing, in such an extraordinarily short time. It was only on the front that I first saw under what unfavorable conditions England has had to fight her battles up to the present, and what successes she had achieved. America, too, has caused the 'continental' great astonishment again and again in economic fields, and now, in the region of military affairs we find we have much to learn from this powerful, intelligent, practical and self-sacrificing people.

"My Swiss colleagues, who had been with the armies of the Central Powers, had told me so much of the German and Austrian war administration, its wonderful organization, armaments, technique, and loyalty, that I had come to think it could not possibly be equaled. But now, revising my reports, I have come to the conclusion that all those representations might, almost word for word, be applied to the allied armies. What the Central Powers have brought to the front in the way of armaments, the Allies have done also. In fact, I am convinced that the British are superior to the Central Powers, not merely in the number of weapons, but also in their quality. As for the spirit which animates the British and American troops, that cannot be surpassed. In soldiers and officers alike, there is the deepest devotion to the war aims of their governments, absolute confidence in their leaders, and an unshaken assurance of victory. The most careful training has given the men confidence in themselves and in their weapons. The fighting and field service training of the allied armies appears to be quite equal to that of the Central Powers. After England succeeded in stopping the advance of Germany to the sea, she had time and leisure to create an army which, in dexterity and mobility, is not behind its enemy. Great Britain trained all her troops, including Canadian and Australian, in England, so that they received a uniform training. Besides this there were special military schools for officers and non-commissioned officers in the war zone on the continent. America brings all her troops for training to Europe; in America they learn only the elementary fundamentals, and accustom themselves to military discipline and barracks life. I have never seen any body of men so symmetrical, so intelligent, and powerfully built, as these American troops. Each is as good as the other. Out of millions of men the recruiting officers could select the best. Such remarkably fit instruments for warfare one could only expect to find amongst the highest class of officers.

"I cannot forget the impression made by the attitude of the soldiers to their officers. It is not too much to say that in no circumstances do the men ever neglect to salute their officers, even at the front and under fire. The salute seems to be given quite automatically. The discipline is wonderful and everything moves so smoothly and noiselessly. The military police keep a watchful eye in seeing that the soldiers maintain a proper carriage and demeanor. They will not permit any slovenly strolling along the streets with hands in trouser pockets. A word, a whistle, or a nod from a policeman is enough for Tommy or Sam to take his hands out of his pockets. There is no fooling with the police; the soldier knows his authority in private life, and this explains his readiness to submit to order in war. The army police are composed of the best qualified soldiers and constitute the framework of order and discipline in the rear.

"The talent for organization in England and America in commercial matters is universally recognized. It was interesting to see, therefore, how these countries would utilize this experience in military affairs. Neither of these countries was without experience in this field, as each had waged an over-seas war in the last few years. Still they could never have dreamed that they would be forced to fight together against a great continental power in Europe. Neither had made the least preparation for such a contingency, and when Great Britain was brought into the war she had to make all her preliminary plans on paper. Then these paper plans had to be carried into effect. At every post the right man must be placed, who had then to organize his division and instruct men to carry out the prescribed work in the most efficient manner. Thousands of representatives of all the nations which Great Britain rules on the globe were united in battalions of workers. The harbors, the bases for all incoming and outgoing traffic, resembled a modern Babylon. New quarters of houses, barracks, warehouses, hangars, and tents in endless numbers, were created. What an army of workers all this loading and unloading and transporting of supplies has required both in England and on the continent!

"The shipping of petroleum and benzine has been one of the greatest and most complicated of the transport questions. At first the whole of these supplies were delivered to British ports, there unloaded, put into cans, and sent to the continent. So long as the monthly consumption of benzine was only 12,000 hectoliters that was all right. But today, when France alone is using 200,000 hectoliters, other measures have had to be adopted. Tank-stevedores now come direct to the French ports where their contents are emptied into reservoirs. To avoid shipping empty cans from England to France the factories have been moved over to France and all the cans are now made there. The whole route from the sea to the front is carefully guarded by the military police. Just as in London or New York, a policeman stands at every crossing and directs the traffic. The roads are splendidly constructed and kept in perfect condition, so that in spite of the enormous traffic everything moves rapidly and without difficulty. At several points along the main roads huge reservoirs have been erected where men and animals and engines can all be supplied with water. Each unit has its own water-wagon. As there are no springs in Northern France and Flanders, all water has to be pumped up, and so only tested water is supplied for the troops and their cattle." Captain Im Obersteg says that no words can convey an adequate picture of all the gigantic network of administration and operation of the American and British armies in France, which, he says, is the more incredible in view of the extraordinarily short time it has taken to accomplish this work.

IMPRUDENCE AND THE HONEST PRINCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—It costs a good deal to be a gentleman in Germany, as Prince Lichnowsky has just discovered, according to "A. A. M.," the well-known contributor to Punch. He continues:

Prince Lichnowsky was German Ambassador in Great Britain from 1912-14. His qualifications for the post were unique; he was a German gentleman. To be more exact, he was a Silesian Pole. "We Germans will never be gentlemen," a German authority has said; but there may be lapses among nominal Germans. At any rate, when a gentleman was wanted for Ambassador, the rumor that one had been found in Silesia was promptly acted upon, and Prince Lichnowsky was dispatched to London.

In 1912 Germany had already decided upon the great war. Probably she had fixed the actual date, for it was necessary to wait for the opening of the enlarged Kiel Canal, and that was due in the summer of 1914. It was the Ambassador's business in London to keep England quiet for those two years.

The best way to do this was to pretend to be working for an Anglo-German understanding. The best man for this pretense was one who had no need to pretend, but honestly thought that it was his business to bring England and Germany together; a straightforward gentleman, acceptable to the British.

Such a man was Prince Lichnowsky. Unsuspecting of what was coming, he could be relied on to work for an understanding with an equally unsuspecting England, while back at Berlin the German Government chucked to itself and prepared for "the Day." How could the British Government suspect so obviously honest a man as Prince Lichnowsky?

When war was inevitable, the German Ambassador was asked if England would come in. He said, No. What else could he say? He had looked at England with the eyes of a peace-lover; and Sir Edward Grey had been working together for peace; he had put the thought of war between Germany and England far away from him. So he said, No; and England came in; and Prince Lichnowsky went back to Germany in disgrace.

His crime was that he had deceived the German Government as to England's intentions. He might have retorted that the German Government had deceived him as to Germany's intentions. He was an honest gentleman and his Government had taken advantage of the fact. For two years he remained silent, and then he put down on paper something of his private feelings.

The world knows now that owing to the "indication" of a friend, there was nothing in them to surprise the world outside Germany; but the German people naturally wanted an explanation. It has fallen to the Vice-Chancellor to give it.

The Vice-Chancellor explains (presumably after his recent explanation of the Russian peace, and had to leave it to his deputy) that the Prince had "apparently received from a third and wrongly-informed quarter inaccurate information." Moreover, he had tenured his resignation of his present rank, and "as he had doubtless had intention, but had simply been guilty of imprudence," nothing further would be done in the matter.

Doubtless the Prince had no bad intention. Indeed, his only intention was to be an honest man. He had simply been guilty of imprudence. He had been imprudent enough to be honest and a gentleman, whilst still in the service of the German Government. As a result he has lost his rank, and is more in disgrace than ever. It most certainly does not pay to be an honest gentleman in Germany.

EFFECT OF DAYLIGHT SAVING
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

SASKATOON, Sask.—Saskatoon's electric light revenue has been reduced ten per cent by Daylight Saving. The electric light plant is municipally owned.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

The Right Hon. Charles William Bowerman, M. P., who recently headed a deputation which waited on Mr. Lloyd George to present to him the resolutions passed at the annual meeting of the Trades Union Congress has, for many years, been a prominent figure in trades union circles. He held the position of general secretary of the London Society of Compositors from 1892 to 1906; was president of the Trades Union Congress in 1901 and has been its secretary since 1911. Mr. Bowerman entered Parliament as member for Deptford, in the Labor interests, in 1906 and has represented that constituency ever since. He was made a Privy Councillor in 1916.

Prof. Frank A. Fetter, who is to be head of the New Jersey State Board of Charities and Correction, served for a year on a similar commission of New York State. Then he joined the faculty of Princeton University, as head of the Department of Economics and Social Institutions, and his rank may be inferred from the fact that the following year, 1912, he was chosen president of the American Economic Association, an organization that he previously served for several years as secretary. Since the United States war with Germany opened he has been aiding in organizing community work for war camp service. His election to the post which he will now hold is the culmination of a reform movement in the State which has been turning and overturning conditions in some of the State's penal institutions and exposing their wastefulness, antiquated and anti-social methods of administration. The State will now have in charge of this work of reconstruction a trained student of social evolution and structure, who is fully aware of the achievements of states at home and abroad which New Jersey must study.

Robert R. Galley, a graduate of Princeton in 1896, and famous in his undergraduate days as an athlete and college leader, for some years has been one of the most important men in Asia holding official relations with religious and humanitarian organizations in the United States, his career since he left college having been primarily devoted to getting some of the best educational and ethical ideals of the Occident accepted by the educated men of China. The Student Volunteer Movement, the Y. M. C. A., and the ordinary foreign missions of the Protestant churches have had his support and he, as he has slowly built up a remarkable personal influence with the progressive forces among the Chinese. He has been conscripted now by the Y. M. C. A. to proceed to France and organize the Y. M. C. A.'s work among the thousands of Chinese coolies that are working behind the lines.

Major Francis H. Lincoln, U. S. A., of the coast artillery, who is to have charge of operations in France under General Pershing, formerly taught in the department of artillery and land defense in the coast artillery school at Ft. Monroe. He graduated from Iowa College in 1897. His military career opened when, during the war with Spain, he served in the Fifty-first Iowa volunteer infantry. In 1899 he was a first lieutenant in the eleventh volunteer cavalry. With the discharge of the volunteer army he joined the artillery corps, and his progress in this arm of the service since that time has been rapid. The coast artillery school has seldom had a better student of the regular and the advanced courses. Major Lincoln is of a military family, his father having won the rank of brigadier-general in the war with Spain. He also has two brothers now high in the service.

Thomas James Walsh, who since 1913 has been one of Montana's representatives in the United States Senate, is leading in the effort to induce Congress to pass laws dealing drastically with organizations which advocate social and political changes by use of force. He has intimate relations with and considerable investments in companies in Montana which own and sell land and raise live stock. He grew up in Wisconsin, and has his bachelor of laws degree from the university of that State. His professional career opened in South Dakota, but Helena since 1890 has been his home and base of operations. In the Democratic national conventions of 1908 and 1912 he figured prominently and his service as an organizer in the 1912 campaign after the nomination of President Wilson was notable.

PROGRAM FOR NEW SOCIALIST COMMITTEE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—Delegates of the Rumanian Labor Party, the Italian Syndical Committee, the Italian Socialist Union, the Irredentist Social Democracy, the Social Democratic Party of Bosnia-Herzegovina, the Serbian Socialist Party in France, and the Syndicate General of Serbian Workers in France have issued a manifesto embodying the program of the "Socialist Committee for Agreement Between Nationalities" which has been formed with its headquarters in Paris.

The authors of the manifesto announce that in order to solemnize their agreement and to set forth the line of action they are pledged to pursue in their respective countries, they propose to single out from the Inter-Allied Socialist memorandum on war aims those axioms that will henceforth constitute the basis of their common action.

In the first place they hold that the right of free self-determination of peoples must govern every aspect of the settlement arrived at on the conclusion of peace, and that for the eyes of the Socialist proletariat this only means the application to international politics of that regard for public right which constitutes the foundation of all democratic institutions within the bounds of the individual state. In the past, they point out, geographical,

historical, philological and ethnological arguments have often served as pretexts for the forcible seizure of a population by a powerful state, but henceforth the fundamental guide must be the sovereign and freely asserted will of the peoples. Secondly, and consequently, the Socialist proletariat cannot admit that nationality problems belong to the domain of internal politics in any state, or that the problem of preserving the existence of certain empires must be taken into consideration in dealing with the question.

The existence of certain crumbling empires like Austria-Hungary is incompatible, the manifesto declares, with the realization of the free self-determination of peoples within the borders of such empires, and socialism cannot consent to sacrifice the fate of populations to the desire to prolong the existence of those empires. Moreover, it continues, this revolutionary work of destruction is the primary condition in Europe for the durable peace founded upon the existence of a League of Nations, for that league cannot come into being except it be formed by free nations, independent, and sovereign masters of their own destiny. Even as the existence of an oppressed class in a social organization means the constant menace of an upheaval, so peace will not be secure in Europe until there is not one nation left in slavery.

Thirdly, the manifesto proclaims that when they have been liberated, the populations must freely decide upon their future constitution, and group themselves together as they choose. A supernatural authority, however, it declares, must determine in what form and under what conditions the will of the nations is to be expressed. The system of voting must be organized and the freedom and honesty of the ballot safeguarded, and to that end measures for the elimination of all administrative and political pressure, direct or indirect, must be decided upon before the vote is taken. The authors of the manifesto consider, in fact, that in future the taking of all plebiscites should be arranged on a uniform system, and that in connection therewith all overt acts whereby populations may have already demonstrated their aspirations and hopes should be taken into account. "The forcible suppression," they write, "of one part of the population, as in Armenia and elsewhere, or oppression, such as that of the Jugo-Slavs, the Rumanians, and the unredeemed Italians, prove the futility of a purely numerical referendum."

With the appearance of these new states so constituted as to satisfy national aspirations there will disappear, the memorandum observes, that domination of one nation by another that has been so fruitful a cause of war in the past. In the old Europe these young political organisms might have aroused the covetous desires of older and more powerful nations, and thus have constituted a fresh menace to peace, but under the new régime they will be protected not only by the federal ties they form, but by the League of Nations, and the establishment of a régime of international law will eliminate every pretext for strategic frontiers and compulsory grouping.

Such, the manifesto concludes, are the fundamental axioms to which the authors have subscribed, and in order they have decided to take joint action by establishing in Paris a permanent secretariat in which each nationality will be represented by one member. The various parties themselves will meet in conference whenever joint decisions are requisite, and the secretariat will meanwhile study all questions that arise between the nations, and submit to the meetings proposals for the procedure to be followed in constituting the new states, and for the line of action to be taken. The parties to the present manifesto have decided to forward it to Czechoslovak, Polish, and Ukrainian socialists, and to request their adherence to it.

WHAT MAXIM GORKI THINKS OF BOLSHIEVIKI

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The following declarations concerning conditions in Russia come from Maxim Gorki, who formerly lent his assistance to the Bolshieviki: "Theft is known to be one of the conditions of our unique revolution. Pillage is carried on in fine style. There can be no doubt that the spoliation of Russia by herself will constitute a record in history. People steal from the museums and from the churches in order to sell again. As it is impossible to make money out of cannons and guns, supplies are seized; the palaces of the Grand Dukes are pillaged and everything that can be carried away. In Theodossie the soldiers apply the same line of conduct to human beings. They bring back Armenian and Kurdish women from the Turkish Caucasus whom they sell for 25 roubles. This is a unique state of things and we may be proud of it. Nothing like it happened in the course of the great French revolution. And the people which achieved this, weak, ignorant, and organically disposed to anarchy, would like to become the spiritual leader of the world and the messiah of Europe! The leaders of the Russian people do not conceal their intention of spreading their views in the western world where social ideas are better developed than in Russia. They are dragging that unfortunate country which diffuses an odor of squalor, drunkenness, and cruelty to Golgotha, in order to crucify for the redemption of the world. Our evolution has set free all the horrible brutal instincts which have been formed under the tyrants. Today the disorganized working classes are destroying themselves by civil war and the country is ruined industrially."

BY OTHER EDITORS

Chicago's "Bismarck" School

MASONIC CHRONICLER.—Chicago might as well have a "Hindenburg" or a "Benedict Arnold" school as one perpetuating the name of Otto von Bismarck, the arch apostle of that tyrannical, treacherous violence which laid the foundation for the awful world war now in progress, and whose memory has been too long extolled. The "Kaiser Speller," the \$50 bonus for teachers of German in the high schools and the name "Bismarck" for a school building are in the same propaganda class, and the Chicago School Board has stood for them all. But a day of reckoning is coming. This city will not have Prussian influence control its schools any more than America will permit the Huns to control the destinies of the nations of the earth. Such illustrious heroes as Washington, Joseph Warren, Paul Revere, Anthony Wayne, Ethan Allen and a long line of others are too closely associated with Americanism, Masonry and our early educational system for us to have Bismarcks or vons of any kind among the names of American schools. The public school is a vast melting pot. Its power to promote Americanism should not be handicapped by names which are an anathema to every true American and which should never be mentioned in a great democracy such as ours except with contempt. By its vacillating hesitancy the Board of Education is inviting the wrath of the patriotic people of Chicago, just as it did in the case of the Kaiser page. As the Chicago Journal has remarked, "Bismarck's name must come down from that schoolhouse if the school board has to come down with it."

Not Boycotts but Battles

NEW YORK WORLD.—Germany, is not to be beaten by threats of what we are going to do after the war. Unless we win this war, and win it so thoroughly that there will be no question about it, Germany will determine for itself and for ourselves just what we shall and shall not do. The war once won, as we must win it, we shall have no need of reprisals, since those are the very wrongs we have taken arms against. Not by boycotts but by battles, not by exclusion but by inclusion, is the earth to be freed from Prussian terrorism, and it would be well for all our speakers at war meetings to address themselves to that idea exclusively.

Taking Part

PHILADELPHIA PUBLIC LEDGER.—America expects every man, every woman, every child, to do his duty or hers. It is no time to pull back or even to sit back. Much has been prated as to the value of constructive criticism; but community singing is far superior to the Anvil Chorus always. Why surround the producers with a ring of censorship? Let a few necessary watchmen be engaged to see that none steals or loafs or commits sabotage or spreads an ugly lie—and let the rest of the critics be released to digging potatoes, guiding plows, making bread, putting new hope in the heart of soldiers, selling the bonds that are those of partnership with our Government, manufacturing commodities that are of present use. Let citizenship clasp hands with citizenship and with the authority that is regulating our existence and turning us away from selfishness and squandering the staff of life; we cannot afford to waste our time; we must not let the slacker drowse, nor coddle the robust, nor waste energy in foolish quarrels about precedence or the place of our own little ego in the vast new cosmos that is whirling out of war's clangorous nebula. The end of the war will come and peace with honor will be ours when all of us are "in it" for the little or the much that we can do. The blessed order the heart of America

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BRITISH POSITION ON RUSSIAN DEBT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The British Government have up to March 31, 1918, provided funds to meet coupons payable in London on the direct state debt of Russia and on securities having the state guarantee of that country. They have taken this course hitherto, though under no obligation to do so, but as already cabled to The Christian Science Monitor, in view of the present conditions in Russia they can no longer continue this course.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer gives notice, therefore, that, as from April 1, 1918, holders of the securities above specified must no longer look to the British Treasury for the provision of funds to meet interest due to them from Russia. At the same time he publishes the following declaration which has been agreed upon between the British and French governments and which will be published on behalf of the French Government in Paris:

"The Imperial Russian Government at the time when it entered into obligations, was, without doubt, the representative of Russia and definitely pledged that country, and this undertaking cannot be repudiated by the authorities, whatever they may be, which hold or may hold power in Russia, without the very foundations of international law being shaken. Otherwise there would no longer be any security in the relations between states, and it would become impossible to enter into any obligation for a long period if this obligation could be questioned."

"This would entail the ruin of the credit of states politically as well as financially. A country would no longer be able to borrow on normal conditions, if lenders should find that their sole guarantee lay in the maintenance of the Constitution, in virtue of which the borrowing Government, as the representative of its country, made its request for credit. No principle is better established than that by which a nation is responsible for the acts of its Government, and no change in the Government can affect the obligations previously incurred. The obligations of Russia continue; they are and will continue to be binding upon the new state or group of states by which Russia is or will be represented."

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NAVAL PRISONERS ARE TRANSFERRED

German Officers and Sailors Are Quietly Removed from Utah to Fort McPherson, Georgia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—Five hundred and twenty officers and sailors of the German ships *Cormoran* and *Geier*, who were interned at Ft. Douglas, Utah, have been safely transferred to the war prison camp at Ft. McPherson, Georgia. It is officially announced by war prison authorities here.

The authorities refused permission to state anything of the trip, and until advice was received and served on the cars in the train by their own cooks. The German officers were placed in two special cars, and there was a special car for the military commander of the train and his assistants.

As the naval men were removed from Ft. Douglas to be carried by eight street cars to the depot to a special train, the alien civilian enemies interned at the fort burst forth into a vigorous rendition of the German national anthem. An officer remonstrated before more than a few bars had been sung. The aliens, numbering more than 300, were silent for awhile and then took up the strains of "The Star Spangled Banner."

The prisoners carried with them rations sufficient for the trip, and their meals were prepared and served on the cars in the train by their own cooks. The German officers were placed in two special cars, and there was a special car for the military commander of the train and his assistants.

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Resources \$9,000,000.00

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202 Conover Bldg., DAYTON, OHIO

COAL

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

AMERICAN PHONE COMPANY POSITION

Notwithstanding Extra Expenses in United States and Abroad Incidental to War, Concern Has Made Steady Gain

BOSTON, Mass.—The weakness in the shares of American Telephone has brought forth the rumor that the 8 per cent dividend is in prospect of being reduced. Any such action, however, is unlikely to be known even to the directors until the board meets to consider the subject. It is true that the earnings of the operating companies, from which the parent company gets the bulk of its revenue, resulted in a decrease in net available for dividends during the first quarter of the year, but the income of American Telephone & Telegraph showed a substantial gain over average earnings of the corresponding period of previous years.

But in view of the fact that the earnings of the telephone companies have been affected by the same cause as the earnings of all other public service corporations, namely, the war, it would seem that there is no more reason why the directors of these companies should be forced to reduce dividends than any of the railroad companies.

The telephone companies were practically the first corporations to be called upon to lend aid to the Government for they were obliged not only to meet the requirements of the Government's home needs, but were also asked to equip a new country behind the lines. In order to meet these demands, the development of private home business had to be abandoned, and the entire available resources of the various companies transferred to the War Department's needs.

All this has been done without financial aid from the Government as the strong financial standing of the company not only enabled it to borrow or to borrow at a very low rate. A large part of this fresh capital is now devoted to the War Department's needs. Yet, despite the difficulties brought on by the war, the parent company's earnings not only made a good showing last year but the earnings for the first quarter of 1918 made a better showing than the 1917 figures.

Over a ten-year period the total earnings of American Telephone have more than doubled and last year was no exception to the steady growth. The total income of 1917 was \$56,237,000 as compared with \$25,609,000 for 1907. The surplus for the stock last year was \$38,471,000 compared with \$16,269,000 ten years ago. This was an increase of 135 per cent. Earnings per share have averaged about 9½ per cent and last year the actual earnings were just under 9 per cent. The surplus for the property after dividends has ranged from \$5,325,000 to a maximum of \$6,891,000 and last year the balance was about \$6,000,000. Figures are:

The story of American Telephone, however, is not told entirely by the earnings for the stock. The true test of the financial and earnings strength of a company is the earnings on total capital. In this regard the company shows a remarkable 10-year record. At the close of 1907 the total capital of American Telephone was \$358,090,255 and the net earnings available for interest and dividends was \$16,269,000. This was equal to 4.54 per cent on the total capital. At the end of 1917 the total capital was \$626,412,000 and the net earnings \$48,940,000, equal to 7.81 per cent on the total capital.

Although the total capital has increased 75 per cent, the balance available for interest and dividends has increased 200 per cent. Thus the margin of safety for the investor in Telephone, figured from a normal point of view, has shown a remarkable enhancement.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS
Atlantic Refining 92 90
Buckeye Pipe Line 94 96
Illinois Pipe 185 190
Indiana Pipe Line 94 97
Midwest Refining 105 107
Ohio Oil 325 328
Prairie Oil & Gas 470 480
Standard Oil 265 275
Standard Oil, Ind. 215 220
Standard Oil, Ky. 215 225
Standard Oil, N. Y. 240 245
Standard Oil, N. J. 243 247
Union Tank Line 94 96

PUMP CONCERN PROSPERS
BOSTON, Mass.—Record net earnings of \$1,000,000 were made by the Worthington Pump & Machinery Corporation during March. This was at the rate of \$70 per share on the common stock. It is understood that the company has \$40,000,000 of new business on its books. The submarine construction program of the United States Navy has had no little part in making for this large volume of orders.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Mercantile paper, four months, 6 per cent, six months 6. Sterling exchange steady; 60-day bills 4.72½; commercial 60-day bills on banks 4.72; commercial 60-day bills 4.71@4.71½; cables 4.76 7-16; demand 4.75-45. Bar silver 99½c an ounce.

REAL ESTATE

Fred Holdsworth and Robert D. Farrington have purchased from Joshua Crane, for permanent investment, the large centrally located property at 151-153 Tremont Street near the corner of West Street, consisting of a five-story-and-basement mercantile building now occupied, under a long-term lease by Chandler & Co. The property has a frontage of about 41 feet on Tremont Street and extends through to a frontage of about 40 feet on Mason Street, containing in all 5435 square feet of land. The assessors' valuation is \$608,700 on the land, and \$111,300 on the building, making a total assessed valuation of \$720,000. C. W. Whittier & Bro. were the brokers.

ROXBURY AND DORCHESTER
Papers have gone to record in the sale of two frame dwelling houses, owned by Harry Booker and wife, and situated at 166 and 168 Walnut Avenue, Roxbury. They are assessed on \$19,300, and include \$4200 carried on 709 square feet of land. The buyer is Rosa Kornfeld.

Gussie Bornstein has bought the frame dwelling at 607 Washington Street, Dorchester. The property is owned by Ida Bennett, and carries an assessment of \$11,600, of which \$4600 is on 1328 square feet of land.

Final papers have been placed to record by Francis V. Davis, buyer of the frame dwelling at 90 Toplioff Street, together with 3255 square feet of land. The total assessment is \$7500, of which the land carries \$1500. Ella F. Dove conveyed the title.

SOLD SOUTH END PARCEL

The Thomas G. Washburn estate has sold to Stanley M. Bolster and one other, the 3½-story brick house and lot at 15 Way Street, South End. There is a land area of 1250 square feet valued at \$2200, and the total assessment is \$2900.

SHIPPING NEWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—One steamer and four schooners arrived at the South Boston Fish Pier this morning with fresh groundfish. The British schooner, Elinor S., from Canada arrives here today for the third time since the United States and Canada reciprocal agreement became effective.

Vessels that arrived today are: Steamer Spray, with 162,050 pounds of fresh fish, schooner, Francis S. Grueby, 115,000; Athens, 81,500; Elinor S., 36,800, and the Mary E. Sinnett with 1500 pounds of haddock and 2000 pounds of cod. The Elinor S. landed 2000 pounds flatfish. The wholesale dealers' prices for today are as follows: Steak cod \$7.00, market cod \$5.50, haddock \$4.50@7.50, steak pollock, \$5.80@6.40 and steak cut \$4.75.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLOUCESTER, Mass.—The schooner Governor Foss arrived at the fish pier this morning from Boston, with 125,000 pounds of fresh groundfish. Gill nets landed 65,000 pounds of fresh fish, mostly cod. The schooner Norma and the steamer Louis Corkum sailed south for mackerel fishing this morning. The schooners Catherine and Cavalier sailed for halibut fishing.

UNLISTED STOCKS

Reported by Philip M. Tucker, Boston

MILL STOCKS

Bid Asked

Amoskeag, pfid. 66 70

Amoskeag, pfid. 66 70

Arlington Mills 125 127

State 108 108

Border City 108 108

Brookside Mills 137½ 137½

Charlton Mills 137½ 137½

Carr Mills 125 125

Dartmouth Mfg. 215 215

Dwight 110 110

Everett 118 120

Farr Mills 160 160

Flint Mills 160 160

Hamilton Mfg. Co. 95 98

Hamilton Woolen 98 100

King Philip Mills 160 160

Lancaster Mills 90 95

Lanet Cotton Mills 162 165

Lawrence Mfg. Co. 117 120

Lincoln 109 109

Lynn Mills 136 140

Manomet Mills 149 151

Mass. Cotton Mills 134 136

Mass. Mills in Ga. 85 90

Herrinack Mfg. Co. 123 124

Nagawena 112½ 113

Nausha Mfg. Co. 850 850

Naumkeag 155 160

Nonquit 131 134

Pacific 138 140

Pepperell 192 195

Sagamore Mfg. Co. 267½ 280

Shawmut Falls 65 65

Sharp Mfg. 101 101

Sharp Mfg. 101 101

Tremont & Suffolk 140 140

Union Cotton Mfg. Co. 230 230

Wampanoag Mills 130 130

West Point Mfg. Co. 205 205

MISCELLANEOUS

American Glue 216 222

American Mfg. 137½ 137½

American Mfg. 81 82

Chapman Valve, pfid. 103 103

Draper Corp. 110 112

Greenfield Tap & Die 120 130

Haywood Bros. & Wakefield 165 165

do, pfid. 125 125

Plymouth Cordage 197 197

Saco-Lowell Shops 140 140

Hood Rubber 122 125

Hood Rubber, pfid. 96 98½

EGYPTIAN COTTON ARRIVES

BOSTON, Mass.—A cargo of gum arabic and cotton valued at \$8,000,000 reached Boston Wednesday from Alexandria, Egypt, for New England manufacturers. There were 16,300 bales of cotton weighing 12,150,000 pounds and valued at \$7,897,500 or 65 cents a pound. The shipment is said to be the most valuable ever sent from Alexandria on one vessel.

NEW YORK METAL PRICES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Metal exchange prices are: Lead quiet, spot 7@7½; May 6.70@6.90. Spelter steady, East St. Louis spot and May 6.65@6.75, June 6.65@6.75, July 6.65@6.75.

WAR WORK AIM OF STEEL INDUSTRY

One of the Most Momentous Developments in Trade Is Plan to Exclude Commercial Business for U. S. Government's Needs

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The pledge of all the leading steel manufacturers of the country, given at New York last week to the Director of Steel Purchases, to operate on Government orders to the exclusion of commercial business, is the most momentous development of the war as affecting the steel industry, says Iron Age, which continues:

As with price-fixing the action is in the form of an agreement, but back of it is a degree of pressure that has not appeared previously in any of the Government's dealings with the steel trade. The War Industries Board, having tolerated for some time opposing opinions on the question whether there has been a scarcity of plates and some other forms of steel needed by the Government, has now asked for an actual demonstration by the concentration of blast furnaces, steel works and rolling mills upon war work. To every member of the American Iron and Steel Institute a pledge form has been sent which is a promise to subordinate all commercial demands to Government requirements, and a practically unanimous response is expected.

The estimate of the War Industries Board that recent mill deliveries on government orders have been at the rate of 33,000,000 tons a year, or close to 90 per cent of production, includes as war work all railroad requirements and those for agricultural implements, plants, mines, oil wells and every other essential operation. This broad construction makes the new policy less drastic than some sensational statements have indicated.

No closing down of metal-working plants has resulted as yet, but it is inevitable that stoppages in non-essential lines will come soon. Jobbers had fair shipments from some finishing mills in April and their stocks will help to postpone shutdowns.

Not only will plate output, which is the special object of government concern, be kept to the high rate of April, but pig iron and steel from plants in other lines will be shipped to plate mill operations to swell their output. Thus steel makers whose product may not at a given time be 100 per cent for the Government will not be allowed to turn to commercial business.

Official stress is put upon the amount of steel United States must deliver to its allies, including 300,000 tons of plates to Great Britain, 200,000 tons to Japan, 60,000 tons to Italy, and considerable to Canada. In addition is a half million tons in other forms owed to Great Britain and France.

There is the opinion among producers that a 60-day concentration on government orders will make it possible to resume general business to an extent. The War Industries Board does not encourage that view, even intimating that summer operations must provide against the possibilities already looming up of a fuel and car shortage next winter.

The plan is to hold the steel men strictly to their pledge, and a close check will be kept on all deliveries for individual account. It is not overlooked at the same time that allowance must be made for the wants of consumers who make stock products which are constantly drawn upon by manufacturers directly or indirectly working for the Government.

The cars already given out at Washington or offered to the builders on the basis of 5 per cent profit foot up \$5,000 to 90,000, and the full 100,000 in the original program will be allotted, but car companies are not enthusiastic over the bargain driven by the Government.

At the rate at which rail mills have been able to deliver rails they are fully booked for all of 1919. Along with the concentration on government work in finished lines is a like move in pig iron. Production keeps ahead of shipments, and stocks still increase. In some districts 85 per cent of the movement is on government account, and this promises to be increased.

BANK OF ENGLAND REPORT

LONDON, England.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows these changes: Total reserve decreased £673,000, circulation increased £61,030,000, bullion increased £355, other securities decreased £1,980,000, public deposits decreased £458,000, other deposits decreased £2,502,000, notes reserve decreased £681,000, government securities decreased £264,000.

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 17.65 per cent; last week it was 17.14 per cent.

CORPORATE FINANCING

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Corporate financing in April was the smallest in a decade, \$9,675,500, compared with \$81,224,000 in March and \$149,800,000 in April, 1917. This small amount of new issues is due to the fact that the Government now controls all corporate financing, under war measures, recently passed by Congress, including government control of railroads, the Capital Issue Committee and the War Finance Corporation.

LONDON MONEY

LONDON, England.—Consols for money 5½%; De Beers 12½%; Rand Mines 2½%; Money 2@2½ per cent. Discount rates, short bills 3½ per cent; three months 3-16 per cent.

HARVESTER COMPANY YEARLY REPORTS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The International Harvester Company of New Jersey has issued its pamphlet report for 1917. The income account compares:

1917	1916
Inc from op. \$19,311,983	\$15,832,800
Int on loans 276,282	685,078
Res for plant dep. 1,513,628	1,479,214
Res for special main. 330,599	418,389
Res for ore & tim ext. 581,486	642,577
Res for losses on receivables, etc. 500,000	715,000
Res for collect exp. 100,000	100,000
App for fire ins and pen fds 1,050,000	700,000
Conting reserve 500,000	300,000
Approp for prof shar 250,000	200,000
Total deduc 5,302,290	5,150,640
Net profit 14,009,593	10,682,159
Pfd div 2,100,000	2,100,000
Balance \$11,909,593	\$8,582,159
Common div 2,800,000	2,000,000
Surplus 9,109,593	6,582,159
Prev surplus 34,020,824	27,448,461
Profit and loss surp \$43,140,218	\$43,030,624

*Equal to 29.77% earned on \$40,000,000 common stock, as compared with 21.4% earned on the same stock in the previous year.

1917	1916
Inc from operations \$11,105,227	\$9,771,021
Int on loans 67,539	800,000
Res for plant dep. 658,520	897,222
Res for spec maint. 110,550	110,550
Res for losses on receivables, etc. 663,066	2,728,150
War losses chgd off. 10,436,825	10,436,825
Res for collect exp. 100,000	100,000
Approp for profit-shar 250,000	200,000
Total deduc \$11,305,450	\$11,305,450
Preferred divs 2,100,000	2,100,000
Balance \$3,450,721	\$3,037,098
Conting reserve 3,037,098	3,037,098
Common div 2,800,000	2,000,000
P & surplus 17,911,119	20,011,120

*Deficit charged to contingent reserve. *After war losses and preferred dividends.

CHECK TO BE PUT ON PROFITEERING IN ICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—While recognizing that the question of the distribution of ice is essentially a matter of local adjustment so far as prices are concerned, the Food Administration at Washington has decided that it properly comes under the Food Control Act, and that so far as this city at least is concerned it will be put under regulations.

To this end, Jay Cook, local Food Administrator, under advice from Washington, has announced, in answer to various intimations by ice dealers that there would be sharp increases in the price of the commodity this summer, that there must not be any profiteering in this product, and that the cost of it, especially to those least able to protect themselves, shall not be increased unless absolute proof is given that such increase is necessary.

NEW HAVEN FARE ADVANCE APPROVED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Interstate Commerce Commission tentatively approved today application of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad for increased joint fares from points on its lines to interstate destinations via the lines of the New England Steamship Company.

NEW YORK CURB

Prices up to 1 p. m.

ABC Metals 9 9½

Aetna Explos. 9 9½

do of cts. 6 9

Big Ledge 6 9

Boston & Mont. 42 42

Butte Detroit 11-32 11-32

Caledonia 42 42

Calumet & Jer 1½ 1½

Canada Copper 15 15

Chev Motors 120 122

Cons Arizona 1½ 2

Cons Copper 5½ 5½

Cosden & Co 6½ 6½

Curtis 31 31

Dixie 10½ 10½

Eureka 1½ 1½

First Natl Copper 1½ 1½

Glenora 3½ 3½

Goldfield Cons 3½ 3½

Green Monster 9 9

Hecla Mining 4½ 4½

Howe Sound 3½ 4½

Imperial 18 18

Jumbo 10 12

Lake Torp Boat 3 3½

Magma Copper 33 35

McKin Dar 38 42

Merritt 18 18

Midwest Oil 94 96

Midwest Refining 107 108

New Cornelia 17½ 18

N. Y. China Oil 88 92

Nixon 80 85

Okla P & R 6½ 6½

Okunledge 7½ 7½

Perkins 13 15

Peerless 13 15

Penn Ky 5 5½

Sapulpa Ref 8½ 8½

Sequoyah Oil 12 12

Sinclair Gulf 14½ 18

Smith Motor 2½ 2½

Steamship 5½ 5½

Submarine Boat 15½ 16

Texas 88 92

Tuxpam 4 4½

United Motors 25½ 25½

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS FROM MANY CITIES

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BEACON

A COUNTRY-CITY BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

An unusual combination of the advantages of the city and the joy of life in the country. The city school home is located in a most attractive residential section. HILLSVIEW, the country estate of the school, is situated in the Blue Hills. Here are the athletic fields, tennis courts and playgrounds; here the pupils enjoy all outdoor games, both summer and winter sports. Day students are called for and sent home by automobile if desired. Country day students are taken to and from the school farm by automobile. Arrangements may be made for taking children throughout the summer at HILLSVIEW.

FOR THE GIRLS—Household arts—cooking, home care, furnishing and decoration—gardening and horticulture.
FOR THE BOYS—Manual training, carpentry, forestry and gardening.
FOR BOYS AND GIRLS—Nature study, music, kindergarten, primary, intermediate, academic and college preparatory courses.
COLLEGE TRAINED LEADERS—Who are sympathetic with the individual girl and boy. For illustrated booklet address

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SUMMER SCHOOL
OF THE SPOKEN WORD

(Overlooking the Sea)

OAK BLUFFS, MARTHA'S VINEYARD, MASS.

For Catalogue Address PHIDELAH RICE SCHOOL, 514 Audubon Road, Boston, Mass.

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School for Boys

TENTH YEAR

A distinctive plan for study by the laboratory method, insuring advancement and reducing home work to a minimum.
For illustrated Booklet elaborating this plan of study, telephone Back Bay 4400, or address
IRA A. FINNEN, A. M.
Head Master
314 HUNTINGTON AVENUE
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A School for Character Building
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This school affords a thorough academic training for young people in all grades from kindergarten to college entrance and two years of college work. Small classes and a large faculty of college trained specialists make much individual work a valuable feature. Military drill, manual training, sewing, cooking and business courses. An ideal school for your boy or girl.

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Free Catalog and Advice on All Freeing Schools or Camps in United States. Want for boys or girls?

AMERICAN SCHOOLS' ASSOCIATION
1515 Masonic Temple, Chicago, or 1012 Times Bldg., New York.

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—At the investigation into the affairs of the Canadian Northern Railway, which has been carried on for a considerable time by the Dominion Arbitration Board, in order to determine its value, Joseph L. Payne, chief recorder of statistics in the Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, declared that the common stock of the road "is not only worthless, but worse than worthless, because it carries with it an obligation to the people of Canada." In 1917, he said, he found the deficit to be over \$6,000,000, the company then being, in his opinion, \$19,000,000 short in gross earnings to make it superficially solvent, and that he had been alarmed over the situation for the past six years, as he was sure "it would end in a positive calamity for Canada." Comparison of the earnings of the Canadian Northern Railway and the Canadian Pacific Railway for the last three years, showed that in 1915 the gross earnings per mile of the Canadian Northern were \$2321, as against \$7031 by the Canadian Pacific; in 1916 the Canadian Northern earned \$3759, as against \$9623 by the Canadian Pacific, and in 1917 the Canadian Northern records showed an increase of 32.72 per cent over its earnings of 1915 and the Canadian Pacific an increase of 62.58 per cent. "The low earnings of the Canadian Northern per mile," he continued, "stand out conspicuously in any test I have made; and the poor showing has not been due to low freight tolls."

QUESTION OF NEWSPRINT PAPER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—The Canadian newspaper manufacturers deny the charge made by the American Newspaper Publishers' Association that some of the newspaper exported from Canada is sent to unfriendly alien newspapers. In a reply drawn up at a meeting in Montreal and ordered to be sent to Sir Robert Borden, they point out that all newspaper exports from this country are made under licenses issued by the War Trade Board of Canada, and say that that is sufficient guarantee that no Canadian newspaper is used in the manner indicated. The shortage in newspaper, the manufacturers charge, is due to efforts of the publishers to get their paper too cheap, which, they say, have driven a number of American mills out of the business and have kept the Canadian end of the industry from being further developed.

GREAT DEMAND FOR TRACTORS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

SASKATOON, Sask.—Agricultural implement dealers here report that the demand for tractors for plowing and breaking work far exceeds the supply. They declare that if all the tractors that have been sold this spring are properly utilized, the acreage of new breaking under cultivation next year will exceed a million acres.

SUMMER CAMPS

Wynona

Lake Moosey, Fairlee, Vt.
Camp for Girls

Beautifully situated in the heart of scenic pine grove overlooking picturesque mountain lake. A camp affording an ideal outdoor life for the wide awake girl of today.

MORSEBACK RIDING is the ever popular pastime, having such horses as are rarely obtainable makes the sport even more enjoyable. A great feature is the Wynona Camp Annual Horse Show every August when the girls compete for silver cups.

OTHER RECREATIONS—golf, tennis, dancing. The camp provides every convenience and comfort—electric light, running water, shower baths, rustic sleeping bungalows. Reference required. Write

THE DIRECTOR
280 Summer St., Fitchburg, Mass.

Camp Bryn Afon Girls

Lake Snowden, Near Rhineland, WISCONSIN

JULY 2—AUGUST 24, 1918
In the heart of the Great North Woods, 230 Lakes and a multitude of streams in a twelve-mile radius of camp.

EQUIPMENT—Bungalow with living room, 70x55, two stone fireplaces. Screened sleeping bungalows, with hardwood floors. Craft House for jewelry making. Fleet of canoes. Tennis Courts with sub-sink drainage. Nettle House. Athletic Field. Music Department. New grand piano. Activities supervised by fifteen college women.

For illustrated booklet, write to MISS LOTT BROADBRIDGE, 15 Owen Ave., Detroit, Mich.

White Mountain Camps

On adjoining properties, in the most beautiful part of the White Mountains.

VRAIMONT, for Adults
CAMP CHOCORUA CAMP LARCOM

For Boys For Girls
All the best and some unusual features. Tents, bungalows, cottages, 111. book. S. G. DAVIDSON, A. M., Litt. D., Tamworth, N. H.

BOB-WHITE

ASHLAND, MASS.
The Camp for Boys and Girls Under 18.

160 acres. Farm and camp life. All sports, swimming, hiking and camping trips. Poles for riding and driving. Personal and affectionate care.
Mrs. Sara Hayes, 138 West Putnam Ave., Greenwich, Conn.

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FOR GIRLS. On beautiful Naomi Lake, 2000 feet above sea, in pine-laden air of Pocono Mountains, four hours from New York and Philadelphia. Bungalows and tents on sunny hill. Hockey, basketball, canoeing—all outdoor sports. Penn., Philadelphia, 333 W. School Lane.

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Miss Lillard's Camp

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EAGLE'S NEST THE GLEN EYRIE CAMP FOR GIRLS
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.—A summer camp in the Rocky Mountains, 6000 feet above the sea, at the foot of Pike's Peak and at the gateway to the Garden of the Gods, surrounded by 2000 acres of one of the most unique estates in America. Electric light, hot and cold water in all rooms. Bungalow, riding, swimming, tennis, mountain climbing, sports and Denishaw dancing. Membership limited. Address, Mrs. (ARVYN) PUTNAM CRAWFORD, 306 South Building, Des Moines, Iowa.

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BELGRADE LAKES, MAINE
Junior and Senior Groups. All the usual camp activities.

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Needs Men between the ages of 18 and 50 who can qualify for car service.

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40-60 years old, without family, come to the country for the summer. Good living and working conditions. ALMOND MFG. CO., Ashburnham, Mass.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

EXPERIENCED nurse to take charge of two small boys, ages 3½ and 2 years respectively, country all year (40 min. from N. Y.). Good home and good wages. Tel. Woodmere 3212. Mrs. H. H. Vogel, Park St., Woodmere, L. I.

MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—MEXICAN MODEL 1916, seven-passenger, run 10,000 miles, four nearly new shoes, one new spare, cost \$3000 new. W. L. PERKINS, 49 No. Main St., Middleboro, Mass.

MISCELLANEOUS

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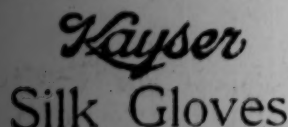
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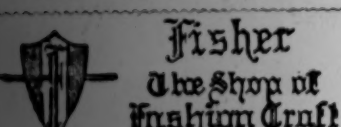
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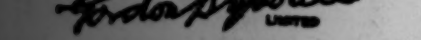
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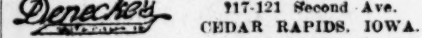
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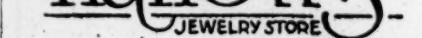
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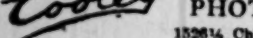
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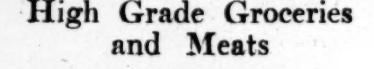
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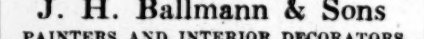
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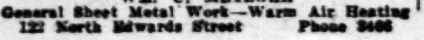
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EDUCATIONAL

UNIVERSITY FOR
EAST MIDLANDS

Proposal to Raise Rank of Nottingham University College Is Adopted and Endowment Is to Be Found During the War

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England.—Another university is likely soon to be added to those which have arisen in the great centers of English industrial life. If the present scheme is carried out satisfactorily, Nottingham University College will obtain the full rank of a university, designed especially to serve the counties of Derby, Leicester, Lincoln, Northampton, Rutland, as well as the city and county of Nottingham.

Steps had already been taken, before the outbreak of war, to lay a proposal of this kind before the Government; and a deputation headed by the Duke of Portland was well received by the then president of the Board of Education (Mr. J. A. Pease). In the course of his answer, Mr. Pease pointed out that provincial universities must begin by securing large endowments before they made application for a charter. At the same time he was clearly of opinion that it was advisable for Nottingham to move in the matter.

Such was the account of the reception of the deputation given by the Duke, as president of the college, at a special general meeting of the Court of Governors, held for the purpose of receiving the report of the College Council recommending the prosecution of the scheme. In that report to the governors, the council traced the course of events since a scheme was submitted in June, 1913, and postponed on the outbreak of war, and said that they had now come to the conclusion that the time had arrived for definite action. Among the reasons which led them to this decision were the prominence which had recently been given to education generally, the need for a wider and better-organized system of national education, particularly higher education, from the point of view of the professions and industries of the country, and the necessity of making immediate provision to meet the situation which will arise at the end of the war.

Great prominence had been given in schemes of reorganization to the necessity for strengthening the independent life of local areas, and there seemed to be little doubt that in the near future England would be divided up into regions, each with its university. It remained therefore for the East Midlands to decide what position it should occupy in this general scheme, and whether it would take advantage of the great lead obtained by the far-sighted policy of the City of Nottingham in founding and carrying on the University College to its present position. The duty of taking the lead in this important matter undoubtedly fell to the Court of Governors of University College, and the City Council.

The establishment of a university in any district necessarily developed the intellectual and practical activity of the area which it served, and there was no doubt that the educational institutions and industries of the East Midlands would greatly benefit by the establishment of a university at Nottingham.

The council therefore recommended that steps should be immediately taken to obtain a new charter establishing a modern university on the lines generally of those established in other parts of the country, subject, of course, to such modification as would meet local needs. Those universities were in all cases the outcome of the university colleges. Such application must be supported by facts showing the necessity for such a university and by sufficient endowment. The aim was to establish an authority which would coordinate and bring to a focus the work of all the institutions engaged in higher education in Nottingham and in the East Midlands, whether in arts, natural science, or technology. The university should have connection in some form or other with all those bodies, including the educational authorities, the Midland Agricultural College, the School of Art, theological colleges, the technical institutes in neighboring towns, the secondary schools, the Workers Educational Association, and literary and natural scientific societies. The proposed national lace school and other technical institutions of the same character should also have close association with the university.

The main industries of the area were agriculture, coal mining, engineering, lace, hosiery, leather trades, especially boot and shoe manufacture, and the chemical industries. Institutions of an advanced character should be established in localities which have those staple industries. Such institutions would gain largely by being associated with the proposed university. The department of mining already established at University College and liberally supported by the colliery proprietors of the district should be greatly extended and suitably housed. An effort should be made to associate with the proposed university the Midland Agricultural College at Kington.

The question of endowment was, of course, of vital import. The establishment of a university would demand the provision of a teaching staff adequate for a university, and the salaries offered must be sufficient to attract and keep men of high qualification. The

scheme involved the handing over to the governing body of the new university of the site and buildings of the present college, a permanent grant by the City Council, and the raising of a sum for further endowment.

In moving the adoption of the report, the Mayor of Nottingham (Mr. J. G. Small) recalled the chief incidents which took place at the interview with the then president of the board of education, in April, 1914, to obtain full university powers for the college. Mr. Pease pointed to the lack of local endowment. In the report now presented they proposed that the City Council should make a definite grant of £15,000 per annum. A university, to be properly staffed, required capable men, and these could not be obtained unless they were properly recompensed. As to endowment, Mr. Pease failed to recognize that in offering to hand over the present college, the City Council was giving an endowment worth £200,000 on existing values. The actual cost was £160,000. Though the college might be inadequate for all future needs, it would be sufficient for some years.

In announcing his intention to raise a new endowment fund of £150,000, the Mayor said he did not intend to confine his attention to the city and county, but to go to the whole area represented in the scheme, and to ask all classes to contribute. Mr. Small went on to deplore the injury done to British trade and commerce through the fact that the national system of technical training was so much behind that of foreign countries. An up-to-date university was something that could be commended to business men as a first-class investment, the interest on which would ultimately be found in their balance-sheet, though the actual results might not be seen at present. From one or two encouraging things that had already been said to him, he did not think this would be the most difficult part to be undertaken on the financial side.

The report was unanimously adopted, and there thus seems to be every chance of the university coming into being. Several points of special interest may be noted as arising out of the proceedings. In the first place, it is significant that the appeal for funds is to be made while the war is still going on. One of the reasons assigned for thus pressing forward is "the prominence which has recently been given to education generally"—in itself a most encouraging word for those pioneers who, in these years of stress, have still urged the need of educational reform. In the second place, weight is laid upon modern academic studies as a first-rate investment for business men, a point of view that has gained great importance in recent times. And lastly a glimpse is afforded of the way in which the growth of universities is guided—fostered when desirable, and restrained under unsuitable conditions—by the hand of the Government. Before the Board of Education gives its assent as a condition precedent to the grant of a university charter, an adequate endowment is insisted upon, and sufficiently broad courses of study (with an appropriate provision of professorships and other academic assistants) are required.

ENGLISH NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England.—Throughout Ireland the national teachers are on the edge of revolt. In the month of January, the Lord Mayor of Dublin announced his intention of sending an all-Ireland deputation to lay their demands before the chief secretary, Mr. Duke. According to the statement of the central executive of the Irish National Teachers Association, practically every borough and county council in Ireland, and all the school managers' associations, intimated their intention of being represented in that deputation. Men of widely different political and religious views stood on the same platforms at the numerous public meetings which were held throughout the country, and from north, south, east, and west, a united appeal was made to the Government to do justice to the teachers. Not only did ministers refuse "to move one inch" toward conceding the demands of the teachers, but after an interval of six weeks, the chief secretary had not even fixed a date for the reception of the deputation.

This statement of the teachers' executive is borne out by the recent debate in Parliament upon the supplementary estimates for the civil services. The complaint of Mr. Boland, the Nationalist member for South Kerry, as to the entire inadequacy of the sums of £384,000 set out as the equivalent for Irish primary education, and £50,000 for Irish intermediate education, received the hearty support of Sir Edward Carson. He had protested, he said, year after year, against the system of equivalent grants for Ireland, as the most illogical and mischievous method conceivable. Nothing was more lamentable than the way in which the question of the teachers had been dealt with for many years past. To bring these people, whose grievances had never been fully met, in daily contact with the youth of Ireland was nothing but a disaster.

The Government yielded to Sir Edward Carson's demand for a committee to consider the question of elementary teachers' salaries, but did not come to any decision as to whether this committee should deal also with secondary teachers, or whether a separate committee should be appointed for that purpose. Meanwhile the teachers' executive has become desperate, and has intimated that an immediate referendum of all the associated teachers is to be taken on the question of a general withdrawal from

the schools until such time as their just and reasonable demands are granted.

A proposal has been made to divide up Scotland into so-called educational areas; each with a secondary school as its central point. But anyone who attempts to work out such a scheme in detail will find his task uncommonly difficult. Of 140 secondary schools recognized by the Educational Department, some 90 are situated in the Midland Valley, which contains the low-lying lands of the Forth and Clyde. In the rest of the true Lowland area, occupying the northeast promontory from Nairn to Aberdeen, are to be found half the residue. Consequently only 25, or at most 26, secondary schools remain to serve the needs of the Highlands proper, and of the uplands in the south of Scotland; that is two-thirds of its area contains less than a sixth part of these schools.

One of the most searching amendments to the new English education bill relates to the tenth clause establishing compulsory "continuation schools," and is coming to be known as the Hibbert amendment. The president of the Board of Education (Mr. H. A. L. Fisher) indicated in advance some of the economic objections which would probably be taken by the working people of Lancashire to this "counter-proposal," curtailing the number of years, though not the total number of hours, spent in such schools, and no doubt these objections will be threshed out in committee. But there are also educational disadvantages which have been well put by the principal of the Municipal School of Technology (Manchester) (Mr. J. C. M. Garnett) in a letter published in the educational supplement of The Times.

The principal writes in part as follows:

"Mr. Fisher's bill proposes that between the ages of 14 and 18 education shall be conducted in compulsory part-time day classes, meeting for not less than 320 hours in each year, or, say, the equivalent of one day a week. Instead of one day a week from 14 to 18, Sir Henry Hibbert has suggested that it would be in the interest of the cotton industry if local authorities were allowed to compel attendance for half-time between the ages of 14 and 16.

"If the primary object of Mr. Fisher's continuation schools were to increase industrial efficiency, there can be little doubt but that the half-time scheme proposed by Sir Henry Hibbert for all employed young persons from 14 to 16, with facilities for the further education only of a selected few, would provide the surest way of increasing the efficiency of the workman and of selecting the over-looker or manager for further training after 18. This view is well expressed in the report of the Federation of British Industries, and is based on many years' experience of the highly successful doorknock schools.

"But if the object of the new continuation schools is to be the training of an increasingly self-governing democracy, it becomes hard to overestimate the importance of keeping all young people under some educational influence until they reach the age of 18. It is true that a larger amount of information can be supplied in three days a week between 14 and 16 than in one day a week between 14 and 18. But the success of the continuation schools will not be measured by the quantity of information they supply. The continuation school of the future must not only increase intelligence, but also form character and develop harmony of purpose. It must therefore occupy a large place in the interests and affections of the young persons who attend it and whose school it is. It should be housed in its own buildings; it should be open for recreative purposes in the evenings and at other times; it should have its own teams for football, cricket, and other sports; its own societies, its Sunday service, and perhaps its summer camp; and it should be governed as far as possible by the boys and girls themselves, who may thus prepare for helping to govern a larger society later on."

Bedford Grammar School, founded by Edward VII in 1852, and endowed by Sir William Harper, is now one of the largest and best known of the English public schools. It has the merit also of being comparatively inexpensive. A new scale of fees has just been fixed by the governors on an inclusive basis ranging from 11 guineas for boys under 10 to 23 guineas for boys over 12. But the governors have taken a still more important step in applying for grants from the national exchequer, for this entails ultimately the provision of a very large number of free places for pupils from elementary schools.

As it includes land in London, Harper's endowment is now of great value, and supports other educational institutions as well as almshouses. The additional schools under the Harper trust are the Bedford Modern School, the high school, and the Girls Modern School. For years past exhibitions have been granted to assist children from the elementary schools to the Harper secondary schools. But the new scheme is on a much larger scale. When the regulations are fully into effect, there will be (in addition to 100 free places at least in the grammar school) some 60 free places at the high school, 150 at the Boys Modern School and 125 at the Girls Modern School. Maintenance grants are also to be provided out of the trust funds. For its population of 40,000 Bedford is thus unusually well provided with opportunities for free secondary education, and as is eminently fitting in the case of the town which was the birthplace of John Bunyan, sets a democratic example to other parts of the country.

TOLEDO'S WORK
IN UNIVERSITY

Training in Industrial and Civic Subjects Offered as Means of Meeting After-War Needs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

TOLEDO, O.—Industrial readiness for peace, and the reeducation of soldier-citizens, are among the war aims of Toledo University, a municipally operated school of arts and sciences.

In connection with its hope to have Toledo prepared to meet its industrial problems after the war, the university at the present time is training men with the view of aiding in holding together the city's economic framework at a time when thousands of producers have been required by the war to leave their occupations.

"The adjustment of business questions and the retraining of men will face this country as a prime measure when the American soldiers return from the front," said President A. Monrow Stowe, who, with the faculty, is studying a means of meeting whatever difficulties arise, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"The university, whose fundamental object is the betterment of citizenship, is occupying an important station in the discharge of Toledo's patriotic duties," he continued.

Its industrial college, the first of the sort in the country, is preparing mechanical workers for the service of the country. Many students, expecting to be drafted, are equipping themselves through the study of industrial sciences with knowledge for important positions in the service. The university is cooperating with the State Council for Defense in enlisting workers for the government War Labor Department. A class of telegraphers, just graduated, will enter the signal corps.

An example of the value of such an institution to the city is shown in the valuable results of the research bureau under "of. William Leisenow. Through information supplied by this department the city in the last year has held its ground effectively in important transactions with public utility concerns.

Recently the research bureau conducted a test of the city's contracted lighting system, the result being that a fraud was revealed. A test of artificial gas furnished domestic consumers proved that patrons were being served with gas of a inferior quality. The reason for this was that the gas company was engaged in making war material from its by-products.

Another example of the general manner in which the municipal university has won the confidence of the people is shown in the action of several local employers who are paying the cost of having their employees instructed in economic matters. A class of 50 salesmen has been enrolled by one real estate firm.

The university, during the recent fuelless Mondays, threw open its industrial department to workmen who desired expert teaching in mechanical work. Approximately 1000 men took advantage of this opportunity to acquire knowledge.

Toledo University was taken over by the city in 1884. Its founder, Jessup Scott, had in thought the hope of instituting an industrial school of unlimited possibilities. This object has since been developed conscientiously. Despite financial hardships and propaganda against its progress, the university at the present time has an enrollment of 1500 persons in its six colleges. Not only is the institution educating professional men and women, but it is doing a practical service to the community.

"Toledo University is not a propaganda institution," said President Stowe. "Its sole purpose is to develop a greater citizenship, and to aid in dealing with public affairs."

The university is controlled by a board of nine directors, three of whom are appointed every two years by the Mayor. The directors have full control of the faculty. The city appropriation for Toledo University this year was \$121,000. Six years ago, when the institution was partly reorganized, the appropriation was only \$21,000.

It is the aim within the next few years to convert the present school building into one college for industrial sciences. If the plan is consummated the other colleges will have separate buildings.

AMERICAN NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—China, war or no war, is steadily sending young people to the United States for study. 20 new appointees of the Ministry of Education having just left for America, the funds for their support coming from the indemnity fund awarded the United States following the Boxer outbreak, but rejected by Washington and turned back to Peking as not to be taken because inequitably awarded.

President Thwing of Western Reserve University, Cleveland, O. in discussing the financial problems that educational institutions face growing out of diminished revenue caused by loss of at least 20 per cent of the student enrollment and consequent decline in tuition fees, protests against any policy of economy which calls for diminution of salaries of professors who are not called to the government service, or who volunteer for the same. Such a policy, he says, "would be nothing less than a disaster to the whole community and to the profession itself." He does recommend suspension or consolidation for the time being of certain departments. As for borrowing to make up deficits, he much prefers a bold call by trustees and administrators for new capital in

endowment form. There are college administrators who press the argument that federal aid, even for privately endowed institutions, will be legitimate especially where the colleges and universities are doing distinctively governmental work for the nation in their laboratories and classrooms.

The charge by the Council of Defense of the State of Nebraska that the State University of Nebraska has officials who are open to the suspicion of disloyalty is so serious that it must be met by action of a definite sort.

The Indiana State Teachers Association at its recent meeting, through its history teachers' section called for a repeal of the state law requiring German to be taught in the public schools. The demand also was made that everything be done in the teaching of history which would emphasize historic ties that bind the United States and Great Britain together, and put an end to anti-British feeling in the thought of pupils in the schools. Such a policy, of course, would call for considerable revision of many textbooks on American history that have had wide circulation and much favor.

Governor Whitman of New York having signed the bill introduced by Senator Slater, the State Board of Regents must work out a plan to become operative with the next school year by which all pupils over eight years old, in private as well as public schools, shall be taught the essentials of good citizenship in peace and in war. The State Superintendent Commissioner and two persons appointed by the regents also are made responsible for examination on complaint of all textbooks used in the public schools to determine whether they contain any text seditious in character, disloyal to the United States, or favorable to the cause of any country with which the nation is now at war.

The fourth series of officers' training camps, supervised by the War Department, will open on May 15, and to them will go a large proportion of the men of the Class of '18, who have taken the required work in the R. O. T. C. of the universities and colleges of the land.

Two members of the Federal Board of Vocational have been to Canada studying at first hand the system of reeducation for disabled soldiers and sailors in operation with much success there. The board's plans for this work are already defined, and Congress is expected to make special appropriation for the task.

AN AGRICULTURAL
COLLEGE'S SERVICE

Kansas Institution Working for Extension of Help Among People as Patriotic Measure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MANHATTAN, Kan.—Besides instructing the more than 3000 students it has enrolled annually in its agricultural, engineering, home economics and scientific courses, the Kansas State Agricultural College has outlined for the year 1918 a war program which when put into effect will cover every portion of the State of Kansas and reach almost every man, woman and child in the State.

This extensive program is being carried out by the division of college extension, of which E. C. Johnson is the dean. Besides the various departments in the extension division which supervise the home economics, engineering and agricultural projects in the State, two new departments have recently been organized, one of which is the Speakers' Bureau.

Although this bureau does not come entirely within the division of college extension, it has as its director Dean E. C. Johnson, while Walter Burr, director of the rural service division of college extension, is the executive secretary. The bureau had its origin in the family food conservation enrollment campaign for the Federal Food Administration.

In the recent reorganization of the bureau, seven prominent Kansans were made members. The purpose of the bureau is to send speakers all over the State to organize and coordinate the various war activities in the different localities, such as army Y. M. C. A. work, the work of the county defense councils, and to give public presentations of patriotism and war aims, such as patriotic songs, war pageantry, distribution of literature, lectures, and thus set before the people their part in the task of winning the world war. Speakers are being listed by Mr. Burr and schedules arranged.

A series of talks will be given by these speakers in the different communities throughout the State, and these lectures will be followed by a course or courses on different phases of the war. This, however, comes under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of War Information, of which Mr. G. Burton is the director. Mr. Burton is also director of the home study service, division of college extension.

The purpose of the Bureau of War Information is to supplement the work of the Speakers' Bureau and to give authentic, non-partisan and unbiased information on any phase of the war, such as finances, food supply, fighting strength of the nations and political situations. This bureau will keep in direct touch with the Government at Washington and will get its information from government records and reliable magazines.

Besides handling this new work which has been assigned to him, Mr. Burton has planned practically every poster used by the Kansas State Council of Defense. He also supervises

the work of the home study service department, which offers 375 correspondence courses on helpful subjects to the people of the State and in which there were 7000 enrollments during 1917. Fifty-five of the courses offered may be taken for college credit. The work offered by the home study service department covers almost every phase of agriculture and home economics and some phases of engineering; and new and special courses are being planned with reference to meat and grain production to meet the war demands. The work of this department is not restricted to citizens of Kansas, but citizens of other states, by paying an extra fee, may take any phase of the work offered they desire. The department is also carrying its work into the penal institutions of the State of Kansas and the inmates are offered the courses free of charge.

The stimulation of food production and personal aid to the farmers by country and emergency farm agents is another phase being carried out by the extension department, with Harry Umberger, supervisor of demonstrations, in charge. Through the efforts of this department 21 county farm bureaux have been organized and as many county farm agents have been put to work. It is expected that there will be an increase of 20 county farm agents in the State by July 1, 1918.

That the children of Kansas may help win the war, garden clubs are being emphasized this year more than ever before. This work is in charge of Otis E. Hall, director of junior extension service, division of college extension. During 1917 59 garden clubs in the State had a membership of 1418 children. Besides the 59 garden clubs, there were nine tomato clubs with a membership of 155 and seven potato clubs with a membership of 72.

Besides the garden clubs, there are 720 country clubs with a membership of 13,000 boys and girls. The country club work is divided into projects, each project representing some specific farm or home activity, such as corn growing, pig feeding, canning, bread baking and sewing.

Extension schools in agriculture and home economics of five days' duration with four instructors for each school are also conducted by the extension division of the Kansas State Agricultural College. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, 25 of these schools were conducted.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING
AND UNSKILLED LABOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—Immediate application of vocational training, not only in the schools, but to all unskilled labor, was advocated as a war measure by Dr. G. E. Meyers, professor of industrial education in the University of Michigan, in an address before the annual convention of Michigan school superintendents.

"When peace comes we are likely to find ourselves the greatest maritime nation in the world; a great force of skilled workers will be required to maintain our leadership," said Dr. Meyers, and continued: "The war has emphasized the need for vocational training as nothing else in the history of the country. At the present time, realizing that there are not enough skilled workmen to supply its needs, the Government has organized a school where unskilled men are being trained for the various shipbuilding trades."

The Federal Board for Vocational Education, at the suggestion of the War Department, will undertake the training this summer of 200,000 selected men for gas engine, aeroplane, automobile and munitions work. Many of the larger munitions plants have found it necessary to organize private schools of their own to obtain trained men.

"Needs like these are not new and limited to the war. Within three years after the close of the war we shall have more use for aeroplanes for peace purposes than we shall have during the coming months for war. The use of motor trucks for hauling express and freight between cities has only begun. The growing demand for farm tractors will require thousands of skilled workers. At the close of the war this country is bound to experience the greatest building boom it has known, due to practical cessation of building during the war."

"Industrial competition with other nations is sure to be keener. If we are to meet this competition successfully, it will be necessary for us to give much more attention to skill in the whole range of manufacturing industries. Great Britain right now is preparing to require all employed boys and girls between 14 and 18 to attend continuation schools at least eight hours a week, during working hours."

"The Smith-Hughes Law recently enacted by Congress must be made the beginning of a similar campaign for vocational education in this country."

NORMAL SCHOOLS
OPEN ENTIRE YEAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—A three-term all year calendar has been adopted for the school year of the Cape Girardeau, Springfield and Maryville state normal schools of Missouri, and the other two normals at Warrensburg and Kirksville are to adopt the plan. It is thought that this arrangement of the school year will be more flexible and will permit students to teach for a time and then return to finish their chosen courses without great loss of time. The University of Missouri recently adopted the plan as a war measure and will open its registration this year for its first term on Aug. 30.

COLLEGE COURSE
IN EMPLOYMENT

Three Massachusetts Institutions Cooperate Under Sponsorship of Government in Teaching Managers How to Hire Help

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—A school was opened in Cambridge last week, the like of which never existed in that academic center. Supervised and conducted by Harvard University, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Boston University, it had the merit at the start of being a cooperative affair. Its official sponsors were the industrial service sections of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, the Ordnance Department, the Quartermasters Department, the Department of Labor and the Navy. Its pupils were 21 men, prospective employment managers, sent by manufacturers having war contracts, especially shipbuilding plants and munitions works, the quartermaster's and labor departments also being represented. Chicago, Detroit, Philadelphia, New York City, South Bethlehem, Pa., City Point and Quantico, Va., Fort Newark, N. J., Hartford and Waterbury, Conn., are some of the cities with delegates from their leading industries. Besides shipbuilders and munition makers, there are men whose employers make tools, chemicals, rubber goods and textiles.

On the educational side the local institutions contribute their special facilities to supplement the general course of intensive training in the practice and theory of employment management, to last six weeks, which course has the endorsement of the educational committee of the General Staff of the War Department and the War Industries Board.

In general it may be said that the instruction is centering around four important divisions of the problem: employment practice, statistics, labor economics, and industrial organization. On the first of these topics the chief lecturer is Mr. Roy W. Kelly, director of the bureau of vocational guidance of Harvard University. Statistics and their practical use by an employment manager is being discussed by Prof. Davis R. Dewey of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Prof. E. H. Schell of the same institution is drawing on his own experiences as an employment manager and also as a present adviser of one of the large shipbuilding industries on the Delaware to make the teaching on industrial organization concrete and effective. The share of Boston University in the work is borne by Prof. R. B. Wilson of the School of Business Administration of that institution, who teaches labor economics.

Besides class room work these mature students taken from the business world for specialized training are to get all possible help from the Employment Managers Association and from the leading business firms of the city of Boston, where they can have the proof shown them of the profit that comes to an industry by putting its job of engaging and holding help in the hands of expert men and women. Boston and its suburbs are unusually rich in such industries.

They have uniformly shown that employment departments, headed by competent executives, reduce the waste that goes with "turn over" in labor as ordinarily tolerated, and that employees become more efficient wherever there has been proper selection, assignment, training and supervision. Convinced that this is so, the National Government and the largest of the firms now busy producing supplies for the Government have decided to get men as soon as possible who can introduce the better method of employment; and to this end the Cambridge school, following the one started at Rochester, N. Y., on March 25, has come into being. Even before the war the supply of men educated for this work was not large enough to meet the demand from progressive manufacturers throughout the country and now the pressure for such managers is intense, and nowhere more so than at department headquarters in Washington.

The scheme fortunately is one that is easily financed, since the pupils, whether government officials or representatives of industries, come quite prepared to meet their own charges and any tuition fees that may be imposed. The real problem that the educational institutions face is to find teachers at all competent to teach subjects so alien to the ordinary academic courses. Fortunately the three institutions backing this Cambridge school, long since decided that training for life included training for industry and business, and began to serve the community on its business side; and inasmuch as certain Boston business men were pioneers in practice of employment as a fine art, they also are able just at this juncture to cooperate with the two universities and the great technical school in providing a staff of teachers that knows what it is about.

KINDERGARTENS IN HAWAII

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—The schools committee of the Chamber of Commerce discussed recently the feasibility of bringing the kindergartens of the city under the control of the Territorial Department of Public Instruction. An officer of the Kindergarten Association declared that such a proceeding was almost impossible, but that municipal assistance would be a more feasible way to put the burden of the kindergartens on many instead of leaving it to a few citizens.

THE HOME FORUM

Tulips

Brave little fellows in crimsons and yellows,
Coming while breezes of April are cold,
Winter can't freeze you, he flies when he sees you
Thrusting your spears through the redolent mold.

Dignified urbans in glossy silk turbans,
Burgherlike blossoms of gardens and squares,
Nodding so solemn by fountain and column,
What is the talk of your weighty affairs?

Pollen and honey (for such is your money)—
Gossip and freight of the chaffering bee—
Prospects of growing—what colors are showing—
News of rare tulips from over the sea? . . . —Arthur Guiterman.

Spain

I am very fond of my country. . . . I love it notwithstanding I acknowledge its backward condition. Nature has endowed us liberally with rich gifts. A fertile country—not so much so as is commonly believed, but, in short, fertile—admirably situated at one side of Europe, stretching her hand to America across the sea; a sky—oh, the sky! There is not another like it. The air has here, above all in the south, a transparency. . . . oh, an infinite transparency! The despair of painters. Then this transparency gives greater purity to the outlines; nowhere do points stand out as they do here. In Castile the towers are visible many miles off, and as distinct as if they were only a few steps distant. It is quite evident that this is due to its being above the level of the sea. . . . Then the great power of the sun throws up the contrast between the light and the shade, and gives a distinct outline even to the distant mountains. Only here in the north the vapors floating in the atmosphere rather blur and confuse the contours and make them misty. But, on the other hand, the tones are richer; in the south the shades of the ground are lost in the excessive brilliancy of the sky in the universal sense of light. But here what an immense variety of shades! Oh, infinite beauty! Then what power, what changes! In the south the tone is stationary; the immutable light of the sky keeps it the same for many hours, and the same one day as another; but in these provinces, where the light changes every minute, the color varies, too; the composition is perfect, the gradations of color fondus, its general tone is transformed into strong reliefs.—A. Palacios Valdes (tr. from the Spanish by Rachel Chailice).



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Pigna, Italy

Behind the town of Bordighera the hills rise sharply, and among these hills the river Nervia, at the mouth of which the town is situated, has its source. In this upland country there are many villages, scattered here and there upon the summits of the smaller hills, from which they look down toward the sea. Behind these, again, the higher slopes form a rampart.

Pigna is one of the most interesting of these villages. It is built on a hill overlooking the northwestern part of the Nervia and the torrent of Passascio, and takes its name from the pine woods which surround it. The village,

like the generality of the hill villages of northern Italy, is built on terraces, intersected by narrow and tortuous streets, and it is crossed at a certain level by bridges which serve as a means of communication. It has a large and splendid church, that of St. Michel, which dates from 1450, and is said to have been built by Rossi. This building is beautifully proportioned and solidly constructed, and possesses a fine fresco, supposed to be the work of Jean Ranavasio de Pignerol.

Near Pigna is the lake of Pigo, which is formed by the cascade of the Nervia. The houses of the town climb

up the hillside, at first in more or less solid masses, one above the other, in true Italian fashion; the cream and ochre red and amber of their walls and roofs gaining a brighter hue by contrast with the soft deep green of the pineclad hills. Pigna may be seen from a neighboring hill, framed by the gigantic branch of an ancient tree, thus taking the form of a picture. The softened lines of the hills, due to the pine forests which clothe them, are a pleasant change from the rather hard outlines of the gray and rocky heights above Mentone, with their sharply-drawn lines of terraces. Above is the clear even blue of the sky, and below the town the torrent of the Nervia hurries itself noisily down on its way to the sea, where every gorgeous shade of blue, purple and green is broken and softened by the lace-like veil of creamy surf as the waves break on the shore.

The Hills Were Brown

The hills were brown, the heaven—were blue.
A woodpecker p unded a pine-top shelf.
While a partridge whistled the whole day through
For a rabbit to dance in the chaparral.
And a gray grouse drummed, "All's well, all's well."
—Joaquin Miller.

Music and Progress

One cannot easily define the relation between political and social changes, and the character of music; yet who ever observes them well will see that they always bear most expressive relation to each other. In Gothic times arose the Fugue, a musical composition which has been thus described: "It goes circling upward like a many-tongued flame, always aspiring, never finished, telling of more and more that it would be. There are innumerable airs winding and blending into one another, and leading you into the depths and mazes of a mysterious whole." How strikingly is this in keeping with the architecture of those times, and how expressive are both of the dim, superstitious, mystical sentiment of the age.

Before the Reformation, music, as well as literature, was mostly shut up in the church, and masses and anthems, like monkish books, were elaborately learned and artificial. But before the beginning of the Seventeenth Century, popular airs which people sang at their work and by the wayside, the melodies of a nation's heart, began to be arranged and harmonized. Music glided out of church and monas-

VERY evidently, the world in the Twentieth Century was not good enough to be done with war. And this is equivalent to saying that the people who make up the world are not good enough to be done with war. Universal peace will be ours when men are good enough to be makers of peace—not before. The centuries of Christian belief have not produced a people too good for strife—and why? Because Christianity has not been practiced with sufficient vigor and vitality to spiritualize humanity. If it is the animal nature which fights, then, logically, animality must be cast out before strife shall cease. Christianity can do this thing—can so spiritualize and purify the race of men that strife between peoples shall fall away and the warfare between good and evil proceed without involving the individual in the destruction of the evil. But a Christianity only half-practiced, only half-lived, theorized about instead of obeyed, has not done this. A full and complete Christianity must be understood and practiced to usher in a more spiritual era, and Christian Science so reinforces the teaching of Christ Jesus that the dawn of that full Christianity is actually here, for those who see.

present the human belief of matter is so fixed that the conflict between right and wrong calls men to physical battle. And so long as animal destructiveness obtains in human thought, this warfare will prevail. Wrong must first be met by the human footsteps which, openly, master evil on its own ground, before that higher ground for all humanity may be reached. So the highest sense of right has had to take up arms, literally, to meet the world's fermenting mass of evil. God-governed, and disciplined by suffering, it is bearing a noble part in de-materializing the thoughts of men. When this shall have been sufficiently accomplished wars must cease. Battling, as a

When Wars Are Done

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

necessary concession to the need of the hour, is vastly different from battling for gain and conquest. Can he who believes in any good at all fail to note the signs of the times and to see that right motive is the winning power? That which is capable of conflict without hatred, whether it be a man or a nation, is, by that very freedom from sin, divinely armored for victory over evil.

That the present conflict of nations is not what the peace-loving person would choose to see, makes it no less the method by which this peace-loving person may eventually enjoy peace. No individual reaches his ideal without conflict with his less ideal nature. So the world will reach the ideal by battling with all less worthy elements. If the element which receded to physical destruction should be silenced, barbarity would, at least, have yielded its boast. Then wars would cease, while the bloodless victories of good over evil would continue until the earth became truly a place of peace.

Let no one think that the present human belief in goodness is equal to the conquest of all evil. Nineteen centuries of belief in human goodness has not vanquished evil. Christian Science makes it clear that the only good there is, is divine good, spiritual good. When, therefore, a man turns from the evidence of the senses, that evidence which tells him of materiality, to the understanding of spiritual being, as Christian Science reveals it, he is bringing to bear upon evil the only thing which can destroy it, the understanding of the presence and power of God. Materiality has no savior within itself to rescue it from itself. Mankind must look higher, to the Christ, to Truth, to the spiritual understanding of divine everpresence, to be saved from the sins and woes of matter. What system of theology has preached the unreality of matter? None. Yet Christ Jesus proved the

power of Spirit over the flesh to the entire disappearance of the flesh; and plainly showed that, if spirituality should completely prevail, materiality would be no more. Now comes Christian Science, upholding its adherence in proving step by step, this same conquest over material belief through spiritual understanding. Christian Science teaches mankind that God is divine Mind and All-in-all. That man is spiritual idea existing without being glancing or end in divine Mind. That mortal man is but the counterfeit of the real, spiritual man, and that evil, now and always non-existent and powerless to God, will, when spiritual understanding is sought, and loved, and honestly lived in preference to the so-called life in matter, be proved non-existent and powerless to mankind as well.

To theorize about all this is of little value. To renounce the appetites and false pleasures of the flesh, and to choose the paths of spiritual understanding, is to begin that warfare with oneself, the weapons of which are "not carnal," as the Apostle Paul puts it, "but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds"—a warfare, which will, as it is accomplished, cause wars to cease. Mrs. Eddy has written upon page 377 of her book, "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," "The characters and lives of men determine the peace, prosperity, and life of nations." May men so purify their own experiences by spiritual understanding and practice that out of this great conflict shall come characters and lives spiritually founded and governed, lives fit to "determine the peace, prosperity, and life of nations"? You, and your neighbor, each one adding his own corrected life to the multitude of others, are those who will help to decide the time when war shall be no more. To you Christ Jesus said, "And ye shall hear of wars and rumors of wars: see that ye be not troubled: for all these things must come to pass, but the end is not yet." And for you, Mrs. Eddy has written (Science and Health, p. 96), "This material world is even now becoming the arena for conflicting forces. On one side there will be discord and dismay; on the other side there will be Science and peace. The breaking up of material beliefs may seem to be famine and pestilence, want and woe, sin, sickness, and death, which assume new phases until their nothingness appears. These disturbances will continue until the end of error, when all discord will be swallowed up in spiritual Truth."

Petrarch's Love for Nature

Petrarch had more than one reason for living in the country; but I am certain that he loved nature to an extraordinary degree. Of this love, his climbing of Mount Ventoux is usually cited as a proof, and with some reason, for not many men before the Nineteenth Century cared for mountain ascents. As additional evidence may be quoted some passages from his works, prose and verse. In the Secretum St. Augustine says to Petrarch: "Do you remember with what pleasure you used to wander about the country? Now, lying upon the grass in the meadows, you listened to the murmur of the stream as it broke over the pebbles; now, sitting on the bare hills, you measured freely with your glance the plain extended at your feet. Now, sleeping sweetly under the trees in a valley, you enjoyed your

beloved silence." But you may think this is mere rhetoric. I do not. In his poetical epistle to Giacomo de Colonna he says: "Often I spend whole days in retired spots; in my right hand is my pen, in my left the paper, and my mind teems with many thoughts. How irksome it is then if anyone appears in a shady path, and salutes me in a low voice, when I am absorbed in other things, and meditating lofty ideas! How delightful it is to imbibe the silence of the deep forest! All murmurs jar except the rippling of the stream, or when the breeze, striking my paper, causes it to rustle, making it seem as though the poem itself were shining softly. Frequently my lengthening shadow on the ground tells me the lateness of the hour, that it is time to return home, and night forces me to retrace my steps. Phoebus now sunk to rest, Hesperus or the rising moon shows me my path and saves me from the briars."

"Alas," from another letter, "how many times during the summer I have got up at midnight, and, to avoid waking my sleeping servants, have gone off alone into the moonlight, now to the fields, now to the mountains! How many times at that hour I have entered with a shuddering delight that terrible cavern where the Sogre rises, a place which makes one tremble even if one visit it accompanied in broad daylight! If you wish to know the cause of so much boldness, learn that I am not afraid of ghosts or phantoms. No wolf has been seen in the valley, and nothing is to be feared from man. Herdsmen pass the night in the meadows, and fishers along the rivers, the former singing, the latter silent. Both treat me at any hour with the greatest respect." Compare with this passage the lovely sestina, "Non ha tanti animali il mar fra l'onde."

This appreciation of the beauty of the country at night is not over-common nowadays, at least it is seldom carried so far as it went with Petrarch. There are plenty of people who like to walk in the moonlight or starlight, but few who, having once gone to bed, care to get up again and wander forth. —Murray Anthony Potter.

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With Key to the Scriptures

By

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Shakespeare's Learning

"Shakespeare's power of imagination was as fertile as that of any man known to history, but he had another power which is rarely absent from great poets, the power of absorbing or assimilating the fruits of reading. Spenser, Milton, Burns, Keats, and Tennyson had the like power, but probably none had it in quite the same degree as Shakespeare. In his case," Sir Sidney Lee says in "Great Englishmen of the Sixteenth Century," "as in the case of the other poets, this power of assimilation strengthened, rendered more robust, the productive power of his imagination. This assimilating power is as well worth minute study and careful definition as any other of Shakespeare's characteristics."

"The investigation requires in the investigator a wide literary knowledge and a finely balanced judgment. Short-sighted critics, misapprehending the significance of his career, have sometimes credited Shakespeare with exceptional ignorance, even illiteracy. They have arrogantly declared him to be a natural genius, owing nothing to the learning and literature that came before him or were contemporary with him. That view is contradicted point-blank by the external facts of his education, and the internal facts of his work. A more modern type of critic has gone to the opposite extreme, and has credited Shakespeare with all the learning of an ideal professor of literature. This notion is as illusory as the other, and probably it has worked more mischief."

"The two views of Shakespeare's equipment of learning were put very epigrammatically by critics writing a century and a half ago. One then said 'The man who doubts the learning of Shakespeare has none of his own'; the other critic asserted that 'He who allows Shakespeare had learning, ought to be looked upon as a detractor from the glory of Great Britain.'"

"Each of these aphorisms contains a sparse grain of truth. The whole truth lies between the two. Shakespeare was obviously no scholar, but he was widely read in the literature that was at the disposal of culti-

May
A lovely morn, so still, so very still.
It hardly seems a growing day of spring.
Though all the odorous buds are blossoming,
And the small matin birds were glad and shrill
Some hours ago; but now the wood-land rill
Murmurs along, the only vocal thing.
Save when the breeze wren flits with stealthy wing.
And cons by fits and bits her evening trill. . . .
—Hartley Coleridge.

Dr. Isaac Israel Hayes, the polar explorer, gives the following account of a glacier as it broke up in Baffin's Bay:

"During the absence of the captain and myself from the vessel the artists had not been idle. They had landed near the glacier, and with brush and camera had begun their work. The day was warm, the mercury rising to sixty-eight in the shade, and the sun, coming round to the south, blazed upon the icy wall. This must have produced some difference of temperature between the ice touched by the solar rays and that of the interior, which was in all probability several degrees below the freezing point, for toward noon there was an incessant crackling along the entire front of ice. Small pieces were split off with explosive violence, and, falling to the sea, produced a fine effect as the spray and water spurted from the spot where they struck. . . . Now and then a mass of considerable size would break loose, producing an impression upon both eye and ear that was very startling."

"It was observed, among other curious phenomena, that when the ice broke off the fractured surface was

deep blue, and that if any ice came up from beneath the water, it bore the same color; but after a short exposure to the sun the surface changed, and became almost pure white, with the satin glitter before described. Our situation for a view could not have been better chosen, and probably no vessel ever rode before at her anchor so near a glacier.

"After dinner the work was to be resumed. The photographers hastened ashore, hoping to catch an instantaneous view of some tumbling fragment. . . . The boat had reached the shore for this purpose, and had shoved off for the ship, leaving the artists on the beach; and the order had been given by the captain to 'up anchor,' when loud reports were heard one after another in quick succession. A number of large pieces had broken off, and their fall disturbed the sea to such an extent that the vessel began to roll quite perceptibly. Then there was a louder report. It was evident that some unusual event was about to happen. . . . Casting my eyes in the direction from which the sound proceeded, the cause was explained. The very center or extreme point of the glacier was in a

state of apparent disintegration. Here the ice was peculiarly picturesque, and we had never ceased to admire it. A perfect forest of Gothic spires, more or less symmetrical, gave to the appearance of a vast cathedral fashioned by the hands of men. At the base of these spires there were several pointed arches, some of them almost perfect in form. At the extreme point there was one spire that stood quite detached, almost from the water's edge to its summit. This could not have been less than two hundred feet high."

"The last and loudest report came from this wonderful spire, which was sinking down. It seemed as if the foundations of the earth were giving way, and that the spire was descending into the yawning depths below. The effect was magnificent. It did not topple over and fall headlong, but went down bodily, and in so doing crumbled into numberless pieces. The process lasted for at least a quarter of a minute. It broke up as if it were composed of scales, the fastenings of which had given way, layer after layer, until the very core was reached and there was nothing left. But we could not witness this process of disintegration in detail after the first few moments, for the whole glacier became enveloped in spray—a semitransparent cloud through which the crumbling of the ice could be faintly seen. Shouts of admiration and astonishment burst from the ship's company. And when the summit of the spire began to sink away amid the great white mists of mist and foam, into which it finally disappeared, the enthusiasm was unbounded."

"By this time other parts of the glacier were undergoing a similar transformation, influenced, no doubt, by the shock which had been communicated by this first disruption. Other spires only less perfect in form disappeared in the same manner, and in various places fell into the sea with a prolonged crash, followed by a loud hissing and crackling sound. Then, in the general confusion, all particular reports were swallowed up in one roar, which woke the echoes of the hills and spread consternation to the people on the Panther's deck. . . . The whole glacier about the place where these disturbances were occurring was enveloped in a cloud, which rose up over the glacier as one

sees a mist rising from the abysses below Niagara, and, receiving the rays of the sun, held a rainbow fluttering above the vortex. . . . The Panther was driven within two fathoms of the shore, but she did not strike. Thank heaven, our anchor held, else our ship would have been knocked to pieces, or landed high and dry with the first great wave that rolled under us."

"I measured the iceberg afterwards and found its height to be the surface of the water to be one hundred and forty feet, which, supposing the same proportions to continue all the way down, would give a total depth of eleven hundred and twenty feet. Its circumference was almost a mile. The part which had been the top of the glacier had become the bottom of the iceberg. The fragment when it broke off, had performed an entire half-revolution. Hence it was that no part of it was white. But as the day wore on the delicate hue which it first showed vanished, and before the berg finally disappeared down the fjord it wore the usual opaque white which distinguishes its older brothers who have drifted in Baffin's Bay for perhaps a score of years."

The Breaking Up of a Glacier

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1918

EDITORIALS

The Psychological Drinker

THE drink interests in the United Kingdom and in the United States must be praying that they will get through the war before anybody in those two countries has the moral courage to do what Sir Robert Borden has done in Canada. If, they appear to be arguing, the suppression of the drink interests is not necessary during war, it cannot be successfully argued that it will be necessary in times of peace. What, however, these gentlemen leave out of consideration is the fact that an evil does not cease to be an evil when the attendant circumstances have moderated. A man, that is to say, who staggers down the road, as the result of intoxication, requires every bit as much the attention of the police as the gentleman who has passed beyond this stage, and has retired to rest upon the pathway. Besides, those who represent the political power of the United Kingdom and the United States, at the present moment, have, in a way they do not seem to suspect, their political reputations in history at stake. The historian of the future will judge character in the light of the X-rays of Principle, and not through the shaded light of expediency. It is just possible too, though the drink interests may not have taken it into consideration, that the days of peace may produce statesmen with Sir Robert Borden's backbone on the drink question, and then there will be weeping, and wailing, and gnashing of teeth in the saloons and in the purlieus of crime.

Now anybody who knows anything about history knows that politicians usually plant bogies in their own paths, whereas statesmen see straight through the boggy, and discover, as a consequence, that the boggy, which the Psalmist described as the terror by night, is nothing whatever to be afraid of. All sorts of bogies were conjured up before the eyes of Sir Robert Borden when he determined, as he was cheerfully told, to put Canada off the map. But Sir Robert had faced so many bogies, during his prime ministership, that he knew perfectly well that those of this particular brand were commonly the ingenious contrivances of the John Wellington Wellses of the political platform and the saloon, with the result that he came naturally to the conclusion that the worthy Mr. Wells' declaration, that there was "no cheaper house in the trade," was true in more senses than one, as anybody may discover who will study the "New Learning" of the saloon, as it is being put forward in psychological problems, in newspaper articles, in advertisements, and last, but not least, in prophecies.

The fact is that any person who does not recognize that the Ludendorffs of the liquor traffic are massing all the battalions of John Barleycorn and Robin Hop for a tremendous attack upon social purity, must be as blind as the accommodating bat. One of the most charming of these units has been provided by the enlistment of "psychology" as the latest supporter of the saloon. It is a psychological fact, we are now told, that drink is a necessity in order to enable people to endure existence. It is sincerely to be hoped that this argument will not be pressed upon either Cardinal Gibbons, in Baltimore, or Father Bernard Vaughan, in London, for it is going to make the Creator of the human race, as they teach, responsible for a world which is so unbearable that it can only be put up with through the assistance of drink. One might charitably advise all professing Christians, who are supporters of the great Twin Brethren, John and Robin, to be aware of this enticing argument which dangles before the daller at the bar of the saloon, the bait of justification along intellectual lines. Not, one imagines, since Monsieur Jourdain discovered, with the help of his literary master, that he had been talking prose all of his life, will anybody have been so much surprised as the habitual drinker on being assured that he is justified by the highest psychological necessity. The whole discovery is as thus. To the majority of the race the struggle for existence has not been softened by modern competition, we are told. "The strong and rugged souls may be able to face reality, to bear disappointments and even failure, and not be utterly cast down, but the weak need the adventitious aid of alcohol to help them through the black hours of extreme depression."

Now before going any further we wish to insist that this is not a joke. It is put seriously forward as an argument against prohibition. Legislation must not take place, in plain English, in the interests only of the strong and rugged souls. Some allowance must be made for the weak and needy adventitiously dependent upon drink. It was Sarah Battle, in bygone days, who, when the fire was blazing and the candles were lit in the silver sconces, insisted on "the rigor of the game"—when in doubt play trumps. But for the man who has no fire and no silver candlesticks, the man faced with the black hours of extreme depression, the new evangelist pleads that the rigor of prohibition shall be abated, and offers the suggestion, which he may be perfectly sure the weak man will hurry to accept, that he shall be allowed a drink.

Mr. Whistler once advised an editor, whose art critic had bungled an attack on him, to dismiss his man, and turn the job over to Mr. Whistler himself. The Ludendorffs of the liquor traffic will certainly have to find better arguments than this, or else they will find that their "Jack Johnsons" will break more beer bottles and split more whisky barrels than enough, through the sheer explosions of laughter they will create, than they will ever do damage in the prohibition ranks. As a specimen of the supporting barrage for the new storm troops, which are beginning to line up for a drive against prohibition, such arguments cannot be inspiring, though we fully believe that both the arguments and the advice will be received with applause and gratification in the ranks of those drinkers, who, like the Reverend Hopley Porter,

have sought an excuse for drink for many years, and now find that all the time that excuse was available in the guise of the compulsion of psychology.

The House of Lords and Heredity

AT A time when the Canadian Parliament has been discussing the question of hereditary titles, the report of the joint parliamentary committee, under Lord Bryce, upon the proposed reconstitution of the House of Lords, is singularly apropos. The report itself is an excellent illustration of the system of compromise with the past which underlies most British political institutions. The committee proposes drastic reforms, but does not venture upon a clean sweep policy. It proposes to abolish the hereditary legislator, but does not exclude the man with a hereditary title. It proposes to throw open the House to the man without a title, but to retain class privileges in part through the automatic appointment of law lords and the sons and grandsons of the reigning sovereign. It is in favor of the elective method, but excludes the idea of popular election, such as is followed in constituting the Lower House. The elective body is largely the House of Commons, so that the people themselves would have only an indirect influence upon the votes cast in favor of this or that member; while the desire for compromise is clearly shown in the suggestion that a joint committee of both houses should elect a certain proportion of the members. This feeling of what one might call political hesitation on the threshold of a great reform opportunity is explained, in a measure, by the statement that the conference had to devise a second chamber strong enough to differ from the House of Commons on proper occasion, and yet not so strongly entrenched as to dispose it to frequent contests with the Commons, so as to embarrass the executive and clog the wheels of legislation.

It is proposed that the reformed House shall have about half the number of members of the unreformed House. Three-fourths of these would be selected by geographical groups of members of the Commons, and the rest by a joint standing committee of the two houses. Members would nominally sit for twelve years, but a third of the House would retire every four years, when a second election to the chamber takes place, the third election following four years after that time. One may assume, therefore, that certain members for the first reformed House would have to be chosen to serve for the shorter periods; but the point of importance here is that any existing House of Commons could elect only one-third of the Upper House, so that the Second Chamber would be freed from too complete dependence. But it is easy to see that, should Lord Bryce's report be used as the basis of the reconstruction, the House of Commons would practically be in full control of the Lords. The familiar obstruction to the popular will would be a thing of the past. In spite of compromise, the Second Chamber would still be without any power over financial bills: it could only, by means of a joint committee of both houses, decide whether a bill was a financial one or not. Disagreements over other bills would be referred to another joint committee, called a free conference sitting in private.

In the clause of the report which allows of appointments to the House from without the peerage, there is food for speculation as to what may be the ultimate constitution of the Lords. It is evident that a newly-elected member would not necessarily be made a peer on taking his seat. In that case the present title of the House would be anomalous and would have to be changed to suit the new constitution. Time would work further changes. The House of Lords, as outlined in the report, has probably reached only the half-way house along the path of reform. Popular election, it is safe to predict, is a certainty of the future.

Brazil and the Enemy Alien

THE awakening of Brazil to a full realization of the fact that a well-matured plan was being made to Germanize the Republic resembled, in many particulars, the awakening of the United States to a similar realization. Both republics had thrown their gates wide open, had bade the German immigrant welcome, had extended to him hospitality and afforded him opportunity, had taken him into the family, and had come to regard him as one of its number, when suddenly the discovery was made that he had come as an enemy and not as a friend; that he had brought with him hatred rather than love for democratic institutions; that, while professing to be a good and loyal citizen, he was in reality engaged in planning and conspiring for the overthrow of the Government and the undoing of the people whose good will had been freely given to him.

The awakening of Brazil to the actual situation, when that awakening finally came, was sudden and complete. The people of the Republic were quicker even than their Government to see that prompt and decisive action must be taken. Colonel Alipio Gama, chief of Brazil's military commission to the United States, not long since reviewed, in a contemporary, the proceedings of his people, with reference to the problem which revelations of German treachery made necessary a few months ago. He recalled, for instance, that, without orders from the Government, some of the Brazilian people took matters into their own hands, when the sinking of the Brazilian ships and the Luxemburg intrigue startled them into consciousness of the German menace. The revulsion of popular sentiment was as great as it was sudden. Crowds gathered in the streets of Rio de Janeiro and vented their anger against German mercantile establishments. The German club was attacked and a portrait of William II torn from its frame, while the offices of German and pro-German publications were raided.

The light that broke in upon the Brazilians, who had been as good-natured, easy-going, and unsuspecting as the people of the United States, enabled them to see that they were the intended victims of a calculated and huge conspiracy. The indictment framed by Colonel Gama is no less interesting than illuminating, viewed from the standpoint of another nation which, in certain sections, has

been manipulated in much the same manner. The Germans, according to the counts in this indictment, came to Brazil to forward their own interests; they held to their own language; they sent their children to German schools, and later to German universities; they read German newspapers, connected themselves with German business houses, attended German churches, joined German clubs, kept to themselves; in a word, they undertook to build up a little world of their own, "a sort of country within a country," said Colonel Gama, "where, in spirit at least, they were as truly subjects of the Kaiser as if they were dwelling on the banks of the Rhine"; and he adds:

The Germans in Brazil have sought only to take from her wealth for themselves, giving scarcely anything to her industrial development. They have tried to impose their manners, language and customs upon the people of Brazil rather than become naturalized in their adopted country, so that they and even some of the second generation, born in Brazil, might well be called only "visiting" citizens.

And what has come of all this, a presentation of facts, by the way, which must sound strangely familiar to people in several states of the North American Union? Well, we have this summing up: "Brazil is in the war with all its heart. The news of the rupture of relations with Germany was received by the Brazilian people with enthusiasm. The people have entered the war determined that Brazil shall never be Germanized." Today Brazil is preparing to take a far more active and important part in the struggle that is going on between democracy and Prussianism than the world suspects. She will not content herself to profit, in the end, from a victory toward which she had contributed only her sympathy. In the meantime the enemy aliens within her borders have been taught to sing exceedingly low.

Melting Down the "Daddy Dollar"

ONCE a perfervid orator in the United States, in the course of an address on "The Crime of '73," referred to the silver coin representative of one hundred cents as "the dollar of our fathers," and, almost instantly, that piece of money became known, from one end of the land to the other, as the "daddy dollar." "The Crime of '73," it should be understood, got its name from the fact that in that year the United States, for the first time in its history, prohibited the coinage of silver money as full legal tender. It was held then, and for years afterward, by advocates of the white metal, that this legislation was entirely uncalled for, and that, in fact, it was brought about by the influence of "the gold bugs of Wall Street." The Act, or "Crime," of 1873 degraded, that is to say, demonetized, silver, and it was to restore that metal to its rightful place beside gold that Richard P. Bland, a Missouri Congressman, and afterward William Jennings Bryan, fought for the remonetization of silver, and for the "ratio of 16 to 1."

Perhaps no controversy ever carried on in the United States, aside from that over the question of slavery, gave rise to more heat, or to a greater output of catch phrases, than the fight for the free and unrestricted coinage of silver at what Mr. Bryan called "the heaven-ordained ratio." There were "free silverites" on the one side, and "sound money men" on the other. The latter declared that the former wanted to "Mexicanize" the United States; the former declared unhesitatingly that the latter were striving to "crucify" the American producer on a "cross of gold." The silverites were "reputationists," the sound money men were "Wall Street sharks." "The free silver men want us to pay our debts with a 40-cent dollar," reiterated William McKinley up and down the country; "the gold barons want the poor man forever bound to economic slavery," reiterated William Jennings Bryan from a thousand platforms.

Gold and silver, silver and gold, monometalism and bimetalism, divided friends and families. Hard times prevailed throughout the nation. The gold dollar, sound money, declared the McKinley men, will refill and keep filled the workingman's dinner pail. Nothing, contended the Bryan men, will restore prosperity but the restoration of silver to its rightful place as a precious metal. The farmers of the West demanded the return of the "daddy dollar." The industrial workers clamored for the retention of a financial system which would maintain "a 100-cent dollar." The full dinner pail was played against the bushel of corn, and the full dinner pail won.

Then there came a pause. The money question had exhausted itself. Gold was discovered in the Klondike, and its increasing plentifulness raised all other values. Its increasing plentifulness, in other words, lowered its own purchasing value. Silver went down and down, until, in 1909, its ratio to gold was as 39.73 to 1. From this it recovered slightly, until last year, as they say in some parts of the country, it "began to perk up considerably." In 1914, in New York, the price of silver was 44½ cents per ounce. In 1917 it reached \$1.08½ per ounce. It has been fluctuating ever since, but always at a high range. In authoritative circles the rise in silver, during the last year or so, is attributed to the higher price level generally, the decrease in the world's product of silver, due to unsettled conditions in Mexico; the abnormal demand for the metal from belligerent Europe, for coinage purposes to replace the gold and silver hoarded or concentrated in bank reserves, or forced out of circulation by depreciated paper currencies; heavy exportations of the metal to India in settlement of increased trade balances; increased cost of ocean transportation for bullion, and so on. Moreover, since the outbreak of the war the United States has enormously increased its subsidiary, or fractional, silver coinage.

Naturally, the effect of the rise in the price of silver per ounce has been to raise the intrinsic value of the silver dollar. There have been times, within the last six months, when the price per ounce came very close to \$1.20. Had it done so, the market ratio of gold to silver would have conformed to the mint ratio of 16 to 1, and thus the Brand-Bryan-Harvey dream would have been realized!

For the present, legislation recently enacted by Congress provides for the withdrawal from the United States Treasury of 350,000,000 silver dollar coins, held to secure an equal amount in silver certificates in circulation. The latter are to be replaced by Federal Reserve bank notes. The silver dollars are to be melted, are

already being melted, and the metal will be used to meet trade balances abroad and to assist the Allies in providing coin with which to pay their soldiers and sailors and home war bills generally.

There is in this withdrawal no reflection upon the "daddy dollar." On the contrary it comes through the long contest with its yellow brother in a highly creditable manner. It is not quite, but almost, intrinsically good for its face. There is a likelihood that it may prove even better than its face. That apparently depends on the length of the war. At all events, it now disappears as a cartwheel and reappears as a pig, to be transformed, later on, into British, French, and Italian pieces. The 350,000,000 "daddy dollars" may return to the United States and resume their former status at some time in the future, but just now they have an opportunity of being many times more useful in the war-worn nations than they ever were cooped up in the Treasury or the sub-treasuries of the United States.

Notes and Comments

THE efforts of the Circumlocution Office, in the days of Dickens, could hardly hope to compete with the actual doings of the War Office in London, in the days of Armageddon. The Globe newspaper, which is feeling the shortage of paper acutely, at the present moment, explains that the War Office has just issued a notice, printed on one side of a sheet of 40 inches square, which contains the stupendous announcement that "Until further orders, the service dress jacket for officers will be made without the sewn-on waist band." What the Globe very naturally asks, after printing this, is whether it has yet trickled through to the War Office, that the country is at war with Germany, and that there is a Paper Controller making severe demands upon the press.

ARE the Dutch seriously intent upon the sale of a part of the Dutch West Indies to the United States? It would seem so, as they have named every condition, practically, but the price. Though they do not expect to get so much per hectare for the colony of Surinam, in Guiana, as Denmark received for the Danish islands, which cost the United States \$25,000,000, "Barkis is willin'," and Holland, which has been hard hit by the war, is open to a bid. It would be interesting to know what the United States thinks of the pending bargain, what the Surinamers themselves think about it, and lastly how this proposed bartering of a land and its people is to be squared with the new democracy that demands for each race the right of self-determination of its destinies. But no wonder Holland wants to dispose of her colony. The Germans have long since captured the greater part of the trade.

THE Almanach de Gotha, annually "made in Germany," was well known before the war as the social register of Europe, a kind of "Burke's Peerage" of the continent. Naturally it has been ostracized, for some time, from the best allied society, and now it is entirely superseded by the Almanach de Bruxelles, which, in a first edition, has recently met a warm welcome in France. The German publication, it appears, has been a powerful channel of espionage. Officials of every country in the world have innocently supplied it with information about prominent people, family trees, armies, navies, and what-not. Some of this information was ostentatiously paraded on the pages of the Almanach, but one would like to know how much of it went privately into the files of the German Intelligence Department.

THE United States Navy Department has placed Block Island, R. I., within the "dry zone." Anything the Navy Department cannot do in this respect can be done by the President. It would, therefore, be a very simple matter for the executive authority to make the whole nation "dry" for the duration of the war and pending the ratification of the prohibition amendment to the national Constitution. This course would make the solution of problems such as confront communities near which navy yards, naval stations, and army cantonments and camps are situated so simple that neglect to adopt it is a constantly growing source of wonder.

TO THE SPECTATOR thanks are due for two entertaining mistranslations, one belonging to the genus school-boy howler, and the other resulting from an attempt at French on the part of a mess sergeant. The menu one day announced "imbécile rôti" as the pièce de résistance, the riddle being solved by the appearance of roast goose. It is just possible that the sergeant nourished some resentment against that particular goose, but it was generally thought that the imbécile rôti had resulted from a half hour or so spent with a French-English dictionary. The schoolboy added to the hilarity of nations by rendering the Horatian line: "Post equitem sedet atra Cura" as "After horse exercise the black lady sits down with care."

THOSE interested in war gardening in the United States, and it would seem, from the inquiries addressed to daily and weekly newspapers concerning seeds, planting, and so forth, that their number is legion, do not appear to be very generally informed that a simple request of the National War Garden Commission, Maryland Building, Washington, D. C., will bring a war garden primer, containing the very hints they are seeking, free of charge. This is one of the most useful commissions ever organized in the country, and its services are practically at the disposal of every one desirous of increasing in a small, large, or medium way, the nation's foodstuff supply.

ALL the indications point to a great increase in the number of soldiers and sailors in the American and allied ranks this year. If the war is not over by that time, the coming winter will call for a greater supply of woolen sweaters, scarfs, gloves, helmets, and socks than ever. In view of the prospects, the women knitters of America should increase rather than cut their output during the summer. Knitting for the soldiers and sailors and sewing for the war sufferers ought to be promoted rather than interfered with by vacations.